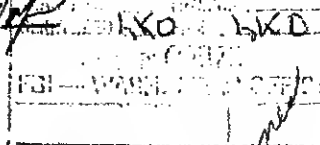


~~CONFIDENTIAL~~(Title) MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON(File No.) 100-33796\*

Date Filed		Disposition
8/23/62	1. PHOTO OF <u>Franklin Ramsey</u> (File jbj)	
10/15/62	2. COPY OF LETTER SENT TO SEC. OF THE NAVY BY <u>[redacted]</u> OF THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON (Filed tsh)	b6 b7C
10/15/62	3. COPY OF LETTER SENT TO SEC. OF DEFENSE BY <u>[redacted]</u> OF THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON (Filed tsh)	
10/15/62	4. ONE COPY OF PRESS RELEASE OF MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON, D.C. (Filed tsh)	
8/19/63	5. CONSTITUTION OF THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON (Filed SH)	
8/30/63	6. PAMPHLETS PUBLISHED BY THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY (Filed SH)	
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="transform: rotate(-45deg);"> <p>ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.</p> </div> <div> <p>DECLASSIFIED BY <u>SP6 KRA/afj</u> ON <u>5-9-85</u></p> <p>Classified by <u>SP4 M/14</u> Declassify on: <u>OADV</u> <u>3/21/84</u></p> </div> </div>		
<del>CLASSIFIED INFORMATION EXCLUDED</del>		

Old Block  
Stamp date  
Aug. 23, 1962

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED 100-33796-1A  
DATE 3/21/84 BY SP4 M/14

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

File No. WFO 100-33796-1A'  
Date Received 8-17-62  
From DEPUTY CHIEF  
(Name of Contributor)  
ROY E. BLICK, MORALS  
DIV., MPD, WDC  
(Address of Contributor)  
By   
(Name of Special Agent)

b6  
b7C

To Be Returned Yes ☐  
No ☒

## Description:

PHOTO OF FRANKLIN

Ramsey

b6  
b7C

[Ramsey]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 3/21/81 BY SP6/ML/JP

File No. 100-33796-1A<sup>2</sup>Date Received 10-6-62From matthachine  
Society of Washington  
(Address of Contributor)By   
(Name of Special Agent)

To Be Returned

Yes ☐No ☒

Description:

Copy of Letter\* By   
 of The Matthachine  
Society of Washington.

\*SENT TO SEC. OF THE NAVY

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 3/21/84 BY SP10/duj/fk

**The Mattachine Society of Washington**

P. O. BOX 1017  
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

August 28, 1962

The Honorable Fred North  
Secretary of the Navy  
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

Enclosed, for your interest and information, is a formal statement of the purpose of the Mattachine Society of Washington, a newly-formed organization devoted to the improvement of the status of our country's 15,000,000 homosexuals.

Included also, is a copy of our press release, which was submitted to the Washington newspapers and others, and to the various press services.

The question of homosexuality, and of the prejudice against it, both personal and official, is a serious one, involving, as it does, more than one out of every ten American citizens, including roughly a quarter-million in the Federal Civil Service (of whom approximately 100,000 are in the Department of Defense as a whole, with some 35,000 of them in the Department of the Navy -- 10% of the civilian employments of those departments) another quarter-million at least in the Armed Forces, of whom about 60,000 are in the Navy, and another quarter-million in security-sensitive positions in private industry, most of them under the cognizance of Department of Defense agencies, including the Department of the Navy. These are numbers which have not, in the past, been reduced by measures of exclusion which were taken, and which will not be reduced in the future.

We feel that the government's approach is archaic, unrealistic, and inconsistent with basic American principles. We feel, in addition, that it is inexcusably and unnecessarily wasteful of trained manpower and of the taxpayers' money.

We realize that this area presents you with many potential problems, some of them quite subtle and touchy ones of politics and public relations; and that they are not always subject to easy solution, but policies of repression, persecution, and exclusion will not prove to be workable ones in the case of this minority, any more than they have, throughout history, in the cases of other minorities. This is a problem which must be worked with, constructively, not worked against, destructively, as is now the case. A fresh approach by the Department of Defense, and by its component departments, including the Department of the Navy, is badly needed.

In the area of civilian employment, we realize that, in practice, you are strongly bound by the unfortunate and unconstitutional policies and regulations in this matter, of the U. S. Civil Service Commission. Nevertheless, you do have considerable freedom in this area, within your own department. We should like to suggest that within the areas of freedom which you do have, a reconsideration of present policies of exclusion of homosexuals is in order and long overdue.

In regard to members of the Armed Forces, we feel, first, that homosexuals are no less suitable for military service than are heterosexuals. Rather more than a million -- of whom some 300,000 were in the Navy -- served well and honorably in World War II. The Army, the Navy, the Air Force, and the Marine Corps.

(2-10-1)

100-33796-1A<sup>2</sup>



arch made up, today, of over 10% homosexuals, function with no inefficiency or other ill effect, on this account.

However, second, even if, for various reasons of prejudice, it should be felt that homosexuals are unsuitable for service in the Armed Forces, then those discovered should be discharged with fully honorable discharges. Reason, justice, and fairness call for no less. The present practice of giving less-than-fully-honorable discharges is needlessly vicious, and causes much totally unnecessary suffering and hardship. If you do not want a man, then let him go, but do not blight the remainder of his life in the process.

In regard to industrial security clearances, we feel, once again, that another look is called for. The policies under which clearances are denied to homosexuals are based largely upon myth, folklore, ignorance, and superstition, plus the usually erroneous feelings, impressions, and deductions of those who are not homosexuals, as to what the homosexual feels and fears, and the pressures to which he is subject and the degree to which he is subject to them. We are sure that a careful look at the statistics on the number of breaches of security actually involving homosexuality, combined with the knowledge that your screening procedures have not made any appreciable inroads into the number of homosexuals now holding clearances, and are not likely to, will lead you to agree with us.

We would very much like to cooperate with you in these matters, if you will enable us to work with you, but in any case, we are determined that this question will be brought out into the open, and that present Defense Department policy and practice will be reconsidered.

We welcome any comments which you may have on this subject.

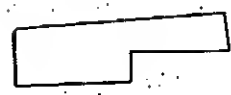
We will be pleased to meet with you personally, at your convenience, to discuss these and related matters.

Thank you for your consideration of our position. We would appreciate your reply.

Sincerely yours,

THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

b6  
b7c



[Ramsey]

CONSTITUTION  
of the  
MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

EXCERPT

Article II. Purpose

Section 1. It is the purpose of this organization to act by any lawful means:

(a) To secure for homosexuals the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, as proclaimed for all men by the Declaration of Independence; and to secure for homosexuals the basic rights and liberties established by the word and the spirit of the Constitution of the United States;

(b) To equalize the status and position of the homosexual with those of the heterosexual by achieving equality under law, equality of opportunity, equality in the society of his fellow men, and by eliminating adverse prejudice, both private and official;

(c) To secure for the homosexual the right, as a human being, to develop and achieve his full potential and dignity, and the right, as a citizen, to make his maximum contribution to the society in which he lives;

(d) To inform and enlighten the public about homosexuals and homosexuality;

(e) To assist, protect, and counsel the homosexual in need.

Section 2. It is not a purpose of this organization to act as a social group, or as an agency for personal introductions.

Section 3. This organization will cooperate with other minority organizations which are striving for the realization of full civil rights and liberties for all.

## NEWS RELEASE

from the  
MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

P. O. Box 1032  
Washington 13, D. C.

FOR RELEASE ON:  
Tuesday, August 28, 1962

The formation of a new social action group in the greater Washington, D.C. area is announced. This group, the Mattachine Society of Washington, is dedicated to improving the status of the homosexual in our society, in the interest both of that minority group and of the nation. The Society discusses and acts upon all problems relating to the homosexual, both general and specific.

Guest speakers will address the group from time to time on a variety of relevant subjects. The Society is also setting up a professional referral service — doctors, lawyers, clergymen, etc. — for the homosexual in need.

The organization feels that the homosexual, today, is where the Negro was in the 1920's, except that the Negro has had, at worst, the mere indifference of his government, and, at best, its active assistance, whereas the homosexual has always had to contend with the active hostility of his government. For this reason, it is time that a strong initiative be taken to obtain for the homosexual minority — a minority in no way different, as such, from other of our national minority groups — the same rights, provided in the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence, as are guaranteed to all citizens. These include the right to the pursuit of happiness, and to equality of opportunity; the right, as human beings, to develop and achieve their full potential and dignity; and the right, as citizens, to be allowed to make their maximum contribution to the society in which they live — rights which Federal policy and practice now deny them.

The Society feels that prejudice directed against an individual, for no cause other than an unconventional sexual preference, is unwarranted, and that harmful, discriminatory action taken on the basis of such prejudice, with its needless waste of useful talent and manpower, is not consistent with the national welfare. It is felt that personal and popular prejudice cannot be eliminated as long as official prejudice exists and is indulged.

For this reason, the Society's primary effort will be directed to four main areas: First, the clearly improper, discriminatory policies of the U. S. Civil Service Commission — policies which are plainly unconstitutional, and which operate against the best interests of the country, in that they act to deprive the nation of the services of many clearly well-qualified citizens who

(more)

have much to offer. That these policies are quite needless is demonstrated by the fact that, despite them, there are at least 100,000 homosexuals in the Federal service, and have been for many years, with no ill effects.

Second, the Army's needless and harshly administered policies of exclusion. The present practice of giving less-than fully-honorable discharges to homosexuals is completely vicious. In view of the fact that the Armed Forces alone presently include at least a quarter-million homosexuals, in all ranks, without ill-effects, and that over a million served well and honorably in World War II, present policy seems open to serious question.

Third, the illegal policies of our security-clearance system, for civilian and military government personnel, and for those in private industry, under which all homosexuals, as a group, are regarded as security risks, without consideration of the merits of each individual case. Despite the continuing presence of some quarter-million homosexuals with security clearances, at all levels, and within the confidence of all agencies, the number of breaches of security resulting from homosexuality is virtually, if not actually nil.

Examination will show that present policies foster just that susceptibility to blackmail against which these policies are supposed to protect.

Fourth, the area of local law, both its provisions and its administration and enforcement. The Society feels that the example of the State of Illinois should be followed, in legalizing private homosexual relations on the part of consenting adults, but that, in any case, action must be taken against existing, often flagrant and shocking abuses and violations of due process and of proper rights, liberties, and freedoms in this area.

The organization seeks a reexamination and reconsideration of present, totally unworkable Federal policy and practice, law and regulation, on homosexuality. A "New Frontier" approach to official policies and practices which relegate over 15,000,000 Americans to second-class citizenship is long overdue and badly needed. The Government, hitherto, has attempted to sweep this problem under the rug, and, ostrich-like, has refused to face the situation or to deal with it in a logical fashion.

The Mattachine Society of Washington is confident that all intelligent, informed, public-spirited citizens will join them in their efforts to achieve a fresh and reasonable approach to this problem.

File No. 100-33796-1A<sup>3</sup>Date Received 10-6-62

From

matthachine  
Society of Washington  
(Address of Contributor)

By

To Be Returned

Yes ☐  
No ☒

Description:

1 copy of Letter sent to  
Sec. of Defense By                       
                     of the Matthachine  
Society of Washington.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 3/11/84 BY SP6/aw/4

THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

100-33796-1A<sup>3</sup>

P. O. Box 1032  
Washington 1, D. C.

June 28, 1962

MEMORANDUM  
Defense

S. D. C.

MEMORANDUM

Subject: A disturbingly unpleasant incident which occurred involving investigators of the Office of Naval Intelligence.

The incident is typical of many, involving all areas of the Department of Defense, and not from lower level or from the Department.

A man — a civilian, with no Defense Department connection, membership in any of the Armed Forces, or through civilian employment by ONI agents in regard to a letter which he had written to the Navy, the letter having been forcibly and obviously improperly and the implication of homosexuality on the part of both men.

As the Defense Department's present archaic, unwholesome, and policies on homosexuality remain in force, one can, perhaps, at an interrogation, although the forcible inspection, before or during, of first class mail, addressed to anyone, is not a question. And it is not denied that the interrogation was a question.

The nature of the interrogation to which we object.

He was humiliated; he was degraded; he was reviled; he was ridiculed; he was teased; he was verbally abused; he was called vile and were made to blackmail him. Attempts were made to break him down, as we usually associate only with the Russians, and which we consider in no uncertain terms, often even when applied to hardened criminals.

He told that if he did not supply the investigators with statements on the question (statements which, incidentally, were untrue, although the difference here, were they true) and the names of other homosexuals, friends and revealing questions would be asked of him (the man's, not the neighbor's, and employer. Whatever verbal sophistries may be used to the effect, this is proper and is not blackmail, de facto, it is blackmail, de jure, and it is grossly improper, indecent, and immoral, to put it succinctly, by the way).

I would take the strongest possible action, I am sure, against anyone who, in the course of his official duties called a Negro, to a "Nigger", a "Nigger" or a "Goon"; who called a Jew a "Kike"; who called an Irishman a "Paddy"; or there any difference in the case of the ONI agents who called a homosexual, to his face, a "Fairy", a "Faggot", or other similar derogatory terms, derogatory intended. We think not.

In this country we do not treat people in this fashion. The homosexual is no less a citizen than any other; he is no more a second-class citizen than a Negro, or the Jew, or the Italian. He is a member of the nation's largest minority.

after the "egro, and as such, is no more to be degraded and to be deprived of personal human dignity and self-respect, by his government, or to be treated with less than the fullest respect, deference, humility, and civility, under all circumstances and at all times, than is any other citizen.

If this is the way in which civilians are treated by your investigators, it is not even to think of the treatment of unfortunate members of the Armed Forces who are suspected of homosexuality. It is common knowledge that that is not justified by facts.

No one in this country should expect to be treated in this fashion, and it is not to be tolerated.

A totally intolerable and indefensible situation has grown up in regard to homosexuals in the Armed Forces — a situation in which investigators seem to be that they have carte blanche to use the most vile, vicious, savage, and brutal tactics (psychologically, not physically speaking) against any homosexual or suspected homosexual who comes into their clutches — in which, in terms of their treatment, homosexuality seems to be equated with the most heinous and hideous of crimes. Instead of with the completely harmless matter of personal taste and preference it is.

This is indicative of the complete loss of perspective and sense of proportion which has occurred in the Defense Department in regard to this question.

Whether you and others like it or not, 10% (at least) of your Armed Forces are some 250,000 men, at present — are homosexuals, and always have been, and always will be, just as 15,000,000 adult Americans are homosexuals. It is time that you started to live constructively with this question, instead of destructively against it. We realize that you are faced with many problems in this area, some of them quite subtle and touchy ones of politics and public relations, and that they are not always subject to easy solutions. However, your present policies are clearly not the correct ones.

The incident referred to above is NOT a single, isolated one. It is merely a recent case in a very, very long series of such incidents. It is a perfectly typical case of a type which occurs constantly and frequently, and which is a result of persistent practice and policy consistently applied and employed. It is a part of the tactics not only of the G-2, but of other of your investigative agencies as well — tactics by which homosexuals are treated as less than human, and as less full citizens in full possession of the same rights as all other citizens, and due not one whit less respect from their public officials than are all other citizens.

This particular case, and its underlying circumstances are indicative of a situation which "stinks to high heaven", and which reflects only discredit upon the Department of Defense and upon a government which prides itself, before the world, on its just treatment of its citizens, and in the liberties, rights, and freedoms which it grants to them.

I therefore request from you:

1. An apology, in writing, sent to me, to be passed on to this man. I cannot give you his name because he fears retaliation directed at both him and his friends in the Navy — and his fears are justified — from G-2 agents; I am making a commentary upon the Department of Defense that this should be true.

2. Your assurance that action is being taken to bring an end to this sort of abusive interrogation and inquisition of homosexuals, in or out of the Armed Forces.

For your information, the Mattachine Society of Washington, under whose letterhead and as whose representative I write, is a newly-formed group, devoted to improving the status of the homosexual in our society. A formal statement of purposes is enclosed herewith.

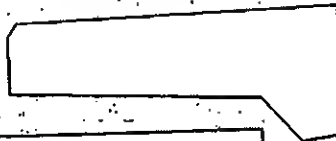
For the homosexual, we are analagous to the NAACP for the Negro, and as such, we are as close as is presently possible, to being the official representatives and spokesmen for the homosexual minority in the Greater Washington Area.

We will be pleased to confer with you to discuss this and related matters.

An early reply is requested.

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

A rectangular area of the document has been redacted, obscuring the signature and name of the sender.

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b7C

A rectangular area of the document has been redacted, obscuring the address and contact information of the sender.



CONSTITUTION

of the

HATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

EXCERPT

\*\*\*\*\*

Article II Purpose

Section 1. It is the purpose of this organization to act by any lawful means:

(a) To secure for homosexuals the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, as proclaimed for all men by the Declaration of Independence; and to secure for homosexuals the basic rights and liberties established by the word and the spirit of the Constitution of the United States;

(b) To equalize the status and position of the homosexual with those of the heterosexual by achieving equality, under law, equality of opportunity, equality in the society of his fellow men, and by eliminating adverse prejudice, both private and official;

(c) To secure for the homosexual the right, as a human being, to develop and achieve his full potential and dignity, and the right, as a citizen, to make his maximum contribution to the society in which he lives;

(d) To inform and enlighten the public about homosexuals and homosexuality;

(e) To assist, protect, and counsel the homosexual in need.

Section 2: It is not a purpose of this organization to act as a social group, or as an agency for personal introductions.

Section 3. This organization will cooperate with other minority organizations which are striving for the realization of full civil rights and liberties for all.

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**CONFIDENTIAL**DECLASSIFIED BY 5468201 etf  
ON 5-9-85Classified by SP6/144  
Declassify on: OADR 1/21/84File No. 100-33796-1A<sup>4</sup>Date Received 10/10/62

From

By

To Be Returned

Yes ☐  
No ☒Description: 1 Copy of Bureau  
release of Mattachine Society  
of Washington, D.C.~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE            BY~~~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.~~~~CONFIDENTIAL~~b6  
b7c

NEWS RELEASE

from the

MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

P. O. Box 1032  
Washington 13, D. C.

100-33796-1A4  
FOR RELEASE ON:  
Tuesday, August 28, 1962

The formation of a new social action group in the greater Washington, D.C. area is announced. This group, the Mattachine Society of Washington, is dedicated to improving the status of the homosexual in our society, in the interest both of that minority group and of the nation. The Society discusses and acts upon all problems relating to the homosexual, both general and specific.

Guest speakers will address the group from time to time on a variety of relevant subjects. The Society is also setting up a professional referral service — doctors, lawyers, clergymen, etc. — for the homosexual in need.

The organization feels that the homosexual, today, is where the Negro was in the 1920's, except that the Negro has had, at worst, the mere indifference of his government, and, at best, its active assistance, whereas the homosexual has always had to contend with the active hostility of his government. For this reason, it is time that a strong initiative be taken to obtain for the homosexual minority — a minority in no way different, as such, from other of our national minority groups — the same rights, provided in the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence, as are guaranteed to all citizens. These include the rights to the pursuit of happiness, and to equality of opportunity; the right, as human beings, to develop and achieve their full potential and dignity; and the right, as citizens, to be allowed to make their maximum contribution to the society in which they live — rights which Federal policy and practice now deny them.

The Society feels that prejudice directed against an individual, for no cause other than an unconventional sexual preference, is unwarranted, and that harsh, discriminatory action taken on the basis of such prejudice, with its incident waste of useful talent and manpower, is not consistent with the national welfare. It is felt that personal and popular prejudice cannot be eliminated as long as official prejudice exists and is indulged.

For this reason, the Society's primary effort will be directed to four main areas: First, the clearly improper, discriminatory policies of the U. S. Civil Service Commission — policies which are plainly unconstitutional, and which operate against the best interests of the country, in that they act to deprive the nation of the services of many clearly well-qualified citizens who

(more)

have much to offer. That these policies are quite needless is demonstrated by the fact that, despite them, there are at least 200,000 homosexuals in the Federal service, and have been for many years, with no ill effects.

Second, the Armed Forces' needless and harshly-administered policies of exclusion. The present practice of giving less-than fully-honorable discharges to homosexuals is unnecessarily vicious. In view of the fact that the Armed Forces also presently include at least a quarter-million homosexuals, in all ranks, without ill-effects, and that over a million served well and honorably in World War II, present policy seems open to serious question.

Third, the illogical policies of our security-clearance system, for civilian and military government personnel, and for those in private industry, under which all homosexuals, as a group, are regarded as security risks, without consideration of the merits of each individual case. Despite the continuing presence of some quarter-million homosexuals with security clearances, at all levels, and within the cognizance of all agencies, the number of breaches of security resulting from homosexuality is virtually, if not actually nil. Examination will show that present policies foster just that susceptibility to blackmail against which these policies are supposed to protect.

Fourth, the area of local law, both its provisions and its administration and enforcement. The Society feels that the example of the State of Illinois should be followed, in legalizing private homosexual relations on the part of consenting adults, but that, in any case, action must be taken against existing, often flagrant and shocking abuses and violations of due process and of proper rights, liberties, and freedoms in this area.

The organization seeks a reassessment and reconsideration of present, totally unrealistic Federal policy and practice, law and regulation, on homosexuality. A "New Frontier" approach to official policies and practices which relegates over 15,000,000 Americans to second-class citizenship is long overdue and badly needed. The Government, hitherto, has attempted to sweep this problem under the rug, and, ostrich-like, has refused to face the situation or to deal with it in a logical fashion.

The Mattachine Society of Washington is confident that all intelligent, informed, public-spirited citizens will join them in their efforts to achieve a fresh and reasonable approach to this problem.

File No. 100-33796-1A<sup>5</sup>Date Received 8-13-63From \_\_\_\_\_  
(Name of Contributor)

(Address of Contributor)

b6  
b7C

By \_\_\_\_\_

To Be Returned

Yes ☐No ☒

## Description:

*constitution of the  
Mattockine society of  
Washington.*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 3/21/84 BY SP4ewr/af

100-33796-1A5

CONSTITUTION

of the

MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

Article I Name

Section 1. This organization shall be known as the Mattachine Society of Washington.

Article II Purpose

Section 1. It is the purpose of this organization to act by any lawful means:

(a) To secure for homosexuals the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, as proclaimed for all men by the Declaration of Independence; and to secure for homosexuals the basic rights and liberties established by the word and the spirit of the Constitution of the United States;

(b) To equalize the status and position of the homosexual with those of the heterosexual by achieving equality under law, equality of opportunity, equality in the society of his fellow men, and by eliminating adverse prejudice, both private and official;

(c) To secure for the homosexual the right, as a human being, to develop and achieve his full potential and dignity, and the right, as a citizen, to make his maximum contribution to the society in which he lives;

(d) To inform and enlighten the public about homosexuals and homosexuality;

(e) To assist, protect, and counsel the homosexual in need.

Section 2. It is not a purpose of this organization to act as a social group or as an agency for personal introductions.

Section 3. This organization will cooperate with other minority organizations which are striving for the realization of full civil rights and liberties for all.

Article III Members

Section 1. All persons of good will who subscribe to the purposes of this organization may become members.

Section 2. No person shall be denied membership because of sex, race, national origin, religious or political beliefs, or sexual orientation or preference.

Section 3.

(a) Any permanent member who does not subscribe to or conform to the purposes of the organization may be expelled from the organization by a two-thirds vote of the members of the organization, after written notice to him of clear and specific reasons for the expulsion, and a hearing.

(b) At the discretion of the Executive Board, and with no additional action or formality, any membership may be terminated for three months' delinquency in dues.

Section 4. There shall not be more than two sets of membership records, and these shall be open only to the officers of the organization. Under no circumstances whatsoever shall the membership records or any information therein be disclosed or communicated to, or be available to anyone else.

Article IV Officers

Section 1. The officers shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary, and a Treasurer, who shall be elected by a majority vote of the members at the first regular meeting in January, for a term of one year.

Article V Executive Board

Section 1. There shall be an Executive Board composed of the four officers and three other members, the three other members to be elected by a majority vote of the members at equal, staggered intervals, for a term of one year.

Article VI Elections

Section 1. All elections shall be by secret ballot.

Article VII Meetings

Section 1. Regular meetings shall be held as frequently as the By-Laws shall provide, but in no case less often than once in each calendar month.

Section 2. Special meetings may be called by the President, or by the Executive Board. The notice of such meetings shall state the purpose of the meetings, and no action which does not pertain to the stated purpose shall be taken at the meeting.

Section 3. The members shall be notified in writing at least one week in advance of the time and place of a regular or special meeting.

Section 4. Ten per cent of the members, but not less than ten members, shall constitute a quorum for any meeting of the organization. If less than a quorum shall be present at a meeting, the members present shall take such action as may be necessary to obtain a quorum.

Section 5. Action at any meeting shall be by a majority vote of the members voting, except as otherwise specified in the Constitution or the By-Laws.

#### Article VIII Dues

Section 1. Dues and any other financial assessment of the members shall be established by a three-fourths vote of the members.

Section 2. No person may vote or hold office who is not in financial good-standing with the organization.

#### Article IX By-Laws

Section 1. By-Laws shall be established to implement this Constitution and to govern the organization.

Section 2. Amendments to the By-Laws shall be proposed in writing to the members by a majority of the Executive Board, or through the Executive Board by at least five per cent of the members of the organization.

Section 3. Proposed amendments to the By-Laws shall be presented in writing to the members at least one week prior to consideration by the members.

Section 4. Amendments to the By-Laws shall be adopted by a two-thirds vote of the members voting in a referendum, after consideration at a regular or special meeting.

#### Article X Amendment

Section 1. Amendments to this Constitution shall be proposed by a two-thirds vote of the Executive Board, or through the Executive Board by at least ten per cent of the members of the organization.

Section 2. Proposed amendments shall be presented to the members in writing at least one week prior to consideration by the members.

Section 3. Amendments shall be adopted by a three-fourths vote of the members voting in a referendum, after consideration at a regular or special meeting.



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DONALD WEBSTER CORY

author of the "THE HOMOSEXUAL IN AMERICA"

topic

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**The  
MATTACHINE  
NEWSLETTER**

**JUNE 1963**

**volume VIII number 6**

**Published by  
The Mattachine Society Inc. of New York  
1133 Broadway New York 10, N. Y.**

2 ROBERT V. SHERWIN  
TO ADDRESS MATTACHINE

Our June speaker returns to our podium by popular demand after too long an absence. He is Robert V. Sherwin, prominent New York attorney, executive secretary of the Society for the Scientific Study of Sex, and author of Sex and the Statutory Law. He is also a regular contributor to legal journals and author of the legal section of the Encyclopedia of Sexual Behavior.

A favorite of Mattachine audiences, Mr. Sherwin has addressed us several times over the past five years on various legal problems of the homosexual. He is especially remembered for "Marriage, Divorce, and the Homosexual", delivered in October, 1960, and for the opening address at New York Mattachine's Convention of 1961: "Possibilities for Improved

## this month

8:30 p.m.,  
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1963

Willkie Memorial Building  
(Freedom House)  
20 West 40th Street

Laws Covering Homosexuals."

Mr. Sherwin is unexcelled in his ability to coat the pill of information with the spice of humor and anecdote.

This time Mr. Sherwin will devote his rare gifts to another timely topic: "The Importance of Organizations for the Homosexual." Come to Freedom House on June 12 for an exhilarating evening.

### Coming events.....

NO LECTURE in July and August.

SEPTEMBER SPEAKER: Dr. Albert Ellis (topic to be announced).

## The Mattachine \_\_\_\_\_ Newsletter

Editor	G. Desmannes
Assistant Editor	Ian Carr
Art Editor	Steve Chase
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Membership in the Mattachine Society Inc. of New York is open to all persons regardless of their place of residence. May we suggest membership at the rate of \$5.00 a year? This fee includes subscription to the Newsletter. Otherwise, subscription to the Newsletter does not entitle a subscriber to the privileges of membership.

*may lecture* DR. BLOCH ON JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Prolonged and well-merited applause was bestowed upon Dr. Herbert A. Bloch, professor of sociology and anthropology at Brooklyn College, at the end of his May 8th lecture before a filled hall. Dr. Bloch quickly established an attentive rapport between the audience and himself through his personable presentation of well-prepared material. His lecture consisted of three principal parts: a statement of the problem of juvenile delinquency, a definition of terms, and an examination of homosexuality in the juvenile delinquent.

There has been an intensification of the problem of juvenile delinquency within the last thirty years. The panaceas of school -- more recreation, and the like -- are no longer applicable to the problem. Wars, depression, the threat of atomic destruction have fostered a lack of stability and peace in the individual. Urbanization in the United States has evolved a social structure that makes demands upon the family unit which cannot be met. The child is often overprotected to the degree that it cannot make a successful transition to adulthood. New facets of the problem of juvenile delinquency have come to the fore, especially two: the increase in emotional instability and neurotic patterns in the juvenile delinquent, and the consequent concentration of serious crime in the ranks of youth.

Dr. Bloch briefly reviewed the value patterns and living patterns that lay the groundwork for juvenile delinquency. In the lower economic family groups, there is often a succession of adult males,



with excessive masculinity in both the male and female child. A necessary identity with a strong male cannot be built; hence a compensation -- excessive masculinity. Within these groups there is constant talk of keeping out of trouble. There is a strong interest in luck and fate, but no effort for self-improvement. The child in these groups is torn by a desire for self-control and a need for dependence. Representing outside help, he nevertheless cries for help. Many sociologists now hold the view that there are two kinds of juvenile delinquents: the working class and the middle class. The latter cannot assume male adulthood; the rejection of the former is an outgrowth of his inability to achieve middle class values.

Dr. Bloch set ten to eighteen years as the age limit within which to examine the subject of the juvenile delinquent and homosexuality. In this age bracket there are three distinct groups of juvenile delinquents. One group will outgrow its delinquency, another evidences a criminal outlook, the third avoids all sexual relationships. Within the three groups, four types of homosexual activity can be discerned.

(continued on next page)

There is the juvenile delinquent who is a hustler but nevertheless refuses to acknowledge his homosexuality. Another, also a hustler, will acknowledge neither his homosexuality nor his heterosexuality. The third type will not acknowledge his homosexuality but will live off a homosexual. Finally, there is the juvenile delinquent who acknowledges his homosexuality but does not exploit himself commercially.

Sustained patterns of homosexuality are found in type three, owing to the frequent development of emotional involvement. Dr. Bloch finds type two to be the most interesting clinically. This type has developed a code of behavior which is strictly adhered to in the homosexual act. It is performed only for money, never for sexual satisfaction. Only one form of the sex act is allowable -- namely,

fellatio. This maintains the "male" role in the sex act for the juvenile delinquent, who resists -- perhaps violently -- when his homosexual partner attempts any other form of sexual activity with him. Fortunately, patterns of homosexuality are not retained by this type of delinquent.

Now that Dr. Bloch has so admirably outlined the problem of "Juvenile Delinquency and Homosexuality" for Mattachine, may we not hope that future lecturers will propose measures for relief, if not solution, of the problem? It would be profitable, certainly, to examine the other side of the coin. How about a lecture some day soon on "The Homosexual and the Juvenile Delinquent"?

-- C. R.

## The Mattachine \_\_\_\_\_ Newsletter

New York Mattachine will endeavor to give full coverage to the Bruce Scott case, in which a former government employee is suing for reinstatement after dismissal for homosexual acts committed before he took the position. The Mattachine Society of Washington and the American Civil Liberties Union are supporting Mr. Scott.

### October Lecture

Dr. Charles Winick: "The masculine trend in women's clothing and the feminine trend in men's clothing: Any connection with an increase in homosexuality?"



Or, Through Sodom and Gomorrah

With a Boy and His Dog

Have you ever spent several consecutive evenings with someone who has been everywhere and seen and done everything and knows how to tell about it? You have? And did you enjoy it? You did? You didn't get just a teenybit tired toward the end of the third or fourth evening when trick number 1,001 was trotted out and described in the same detail as trick number one? No? Well, in that case, you will have a ball with John Rechy's first novel, *CITY OF NIGHT* (Grove Press, \$5.95). Because the narrator of this book, a retired hustler, has made every scene from 42nd Street to Pershing Square, and he Tells All.

He Tells All about the people he has met: the queens, the cops, the studs, the honest queers, and of course the "scores". (A "score" in hustler's slang is a person he makes out with; "to score" is to make out and "to score twenty dollars" is to acquire twenty dollars in the process.) He particularly Tells All about the "scores": what they wanted from him, how much they were willing to pay, what (if anything) he was willing to give in return. He Tells it All from his own hustler's point-of-view -- a refreshing change after so many sad little tales from the point-of-view of the "score" -- and he tells it in such circumstantial detail that any reader planning a trip to the naughtier neighborhoods of New York, Los Angeles, Hollywood, San Francisco, Chicago or New Orleans will find himself fully forewarned and forearmed.

He Tells All, furthermore, with professional skill, despite his penchant for slick little passages of poetic prose that sound like spruced-up Jack Kerouac out of Thomas Wolfe. His dialogue is crisp and efficient, he knows how to set a scene and build it up to an O. Henry twist at the end, and though some of his characters -- the "serious" ones -- are conceived in the marshmallow sentimentality so characteristic of Anglo-American homosexual fiction, most of them are sharply and clearly observed.



*City Of Night*

And what a collection of types! The reader would have to go back through several years of *One*, *The Mattachine Review* and *Der Kreis* to match it. "Pete, the male hustler at 42nd Street, who goes with men for money but with women to prove his masculinity intact; Miss Destiny, the queen of them all, with his-her endless succession of faith-

(continued on next page)

less husbands; Sergeant Morgan, the terror of Pershing Square, the cop who has tried more than once to make it with those he arrests; 'Mom', the New Yorker whose fetish is cooking for the male hustlers he takes home and undresses; Lance O'Hara, not long ago the most sought-after star in the Hollywood heaven, now openly pursuing a young man a decade or so his junior, and groveling to get him." And many others. This quotation is dust-jacket prose, but it scarcely exaggerates the variety or the spiciness of what is inside.

Mr. Rechy, however, is not content to be a mere delineator of character or even a teller of spicy tales, like Chaucer, for instance, or Boccaccio. Mr. Rechy has a Higher Purpose in mind. (He will forgive my use of Significant Capitals, I'm sure, since he is so prone to them himself.) And Mr. Rechy's Higher Purpose, if I have understood it correctly, is to demonstrate that the hustler's life is lonely and miserable (whatever you giddy queens out there may think), and that it Does Not Pay. Because what the hustler wants is not really money but what money stands for -- namely, Being Wanted. And Being Wanted is Not Enough when you are unwilling or unable to want anyone in return.



Now this proposition may seem self-evident to most people, but I do not on that account mean to put Mr. Rechy down for making it. On the contrary, I think it is greatly to his credit that he not only makes it but insists on it. Judging by the general run of homosexual fiction, the hustler is greatly misunderstood by his admirers. He is generally depicted as a cruel and heartless wanton who not only rejects his admirer's sincere and heartfelt advances but despises and robs him to boot. Mr. Rechy, however, knows better than that. He knows that the hustler, too, is human. He knows, furthermore, that the hustler is right to reject the advances of most admirers, since most admirers do not really want him, but only some sort of Fantasy Image of him. Most of all, he knows that the hustler suffers, being so hung up on himself and so paralyzed by self-love that he cannot Give of himself to anyone, not even when an admirer comes along who is able to take him Just As He Actually Is.

This is the true tragedy of the hustler's life, and Mr. Rechy -- or rather his narrator-hero -- quite rightly bears down on it with full force. As early as page 21 he is telling us that he is narcissistic, and again and again he insists that narcissism is why he is and must remain a hustler, since only by hustling can he prove to himself over and over again that he is Wanted without having to want anybody in return. At several points in the book -- most notably in the final scene with Jeremy, a "serious" admirer who wants to make an honest man of him -- he discusses and worries this idea

(continued on next page)



almost to death. He knows that narcissism cannot lead to happiness, that in fact it leads to the loneliness he fears, but when Jeremy tries to bring him to the point where he can at least be content with being wanted by one person only, he rushes out into the New Orleans Mardi Gras, unable to stay off the whirling merry-go-round though he knows that it will soon shoot him off into Skid Row.

Now all of this is very interesting, and the boys on 42nd Street will never look quite the same to anyone who has read *CITY OF NIGHT*. It is also undoubtedly true, for narcissism is a dangerous playmate in childhood, and when carried over into adulthood, frequently fatal. (Anyone who wants to pursue this subject further is advised to read the chapter on narcissistic isolation in Edrita Fried's *The Ego in Love and Sexuality*.)

However, narcissism is dangerous not only in life but in literature, and it appears to have had a fatal effect on Mr. Rechy's book. For whether due to his own or his narrator's narcissism, Mr. Rechy has cut himself so far off from other people's feelings that he cannot sympathize with his own characters. Unlike, say, Dostoevsky or Dickens, who also specialize in far-out, "weirdo" types, Mr. Rechy cannot bring his characters to that point of vivid life where even the casual reader is forced to acknowledge their humanity. None of Mr. Rechy's characters are really human. Even his "serious" characters -- Jeremy and the others who try to get through to his hero -- are store-window

dummies, vaguely handsome and vaguely attractive but otherwise featureless -- the typical "heroes" of homosexual romance. His weirdos, though more individualized, are weirdos still, caricatures, grotesques, waxwork dummies from Madame Tussaud's, authentic in every detail and cleverly lighted and posed, but stuffed and painted and mounted behind glass.



In any kind of book this would be bad, but in a book full of weirdo types -- in a book, furthermore, where only the narrator is seen from inside -- this is a fatal flaw. In addition to being dull, it suggests that the author, like so many people in the world he writes about, is prone to make fine distinctions that are imperceptible to people outside that world, that (in other words) he is far more inclined to pity his poor hustler (and perhaps the hustler's sister, the screaming queen) than any of the other weirdo types.

Even more fatal to Mr. Rechy's book is what his real or assumed

(continued on next page)

narcissism does to its structure and tone. Unwilling or unable to feel for his waxwork dummies and make them live, unable or unwilling to put his narrator-hero into any meaningful relationship with them, Mr. Rechy is reduced to exhibiting them, one after another, in a series of tableaux vivants. Mr. Rechy is too clever a writer not to know how boring this type of structure can be; how easy it will be for the reader to lay the book down unfinished if there is no forward movement to the narrative. So Mr. Rechy pretends that each successive tableau is a stage in his hero's gradual discovery of evil and corruption. In order to do this, however, he has to adopt a pseudo-naïve attitude more suitable to the age of Booth Tarkington than that of Jean Genet. And thus we are treated to the unintentionally entertaining spectacle of an experienced hustler getting all worked up over types of behavior that are well known to every freshman student of Ab. Psych. I.

I do not intend to enumerate these types. There are too many catalogues already in Mr. Rechy's book, and besides, everyone knows what they are anyway. However, I would like to comment on the climax of Mr. Rechy's voyage au bout de la nuit. This comes when his reluctant hustler (who really is a Nice Guy at heart, not to mention being familiar with Shakespeare and the novels of Colette) meets a pathetic golden shower queen who adores black leather boots and imagines himself the leader of a great international conspiracy to restore them and the masculinity they represent to their rightful places in the world. We can imagine how Genet would treat such an encounter between would-be tough little hustler and would-be tromped-

upon queen -- with what a delicate sense of its grandeur and folly, with what a striking vision of its meaning to all of us; with what pathos and yet with what humor and love for the two sad creatures involved! Mr. Rechy, however, is deadly serious, and his humorless hustler more moralistic than a small-town Baptist preacher.

To him the experience is an apocalyptic vision, the final revelation of what he calls "the hideous decaying face of the world," the most horrible thing that has happened to him since, as a little boy, he dug up his dead pet dog and saw its hideous decaying face; and though poor little timid Sadie Masle never does anything crueler than drown a cat in a bathtub, Mr. Rechy's high-minded hustler carries on over him as if he were the Beast of Buchenwald.

Now this will clearly not do. Mr. Rechy is a talented writer, he has obviously seen a lot of life that most of us have been lucky enough to avoid, and on the whole he has faced it with eyes open. But Mr. Rechy has written a bad book. I do not think it is bad for lack of trying or talent, or because he set out to write something slick and saleable. The fault lies, as I have attempted to indicate, in a very simple failure to know or care how other people feel and what they mean to themselves -- in narcissism, in short. I do not know whose narcissism it is, Mr. Rechy's or his narrator's, and I do not care. But my advice to Mr. Rechy is either to abandon narcissistic narrators in the future or -- if the failure is his -- to get him to an analyst right away. He is too good a writer to waste his talents on hack-work like CITY OF NIGHT -- and besides, if the failure is his, his life must be hell.

- - William Wainwright

## Employment Service

New York Mattachine is setting up a personal assistance service, to be known as the Employment Department. Headed by Jules Elphant, the new department will act as an informal clearing house for prospective employers and employees, but will in no way consider itself obligated to find or fill a job for any individual. Résumés, correspondence and inquiries should be addressed to the New York Mattachine office, attention of Jules Elphant.

### PROLIFIC CONTRIBUTOR . . .

"Avilion," a new story by William Wainwright, will be published in the July 1963 issue of Der Kreis. Mr. Wainwright, an occasional contributor to the New York Mattachine Newsletter, was fourth prize-winner in Der Kreis's 1961-62 English-language short story contest, and his prizewinning story "Roman Policier" appeared in the July issue. A third story, "The Boxwood Garden," appeared in the February 1962 issue of One Magazine under the pen name, John Thorne.

### NORMAL MALE ON STAGE . . .

Author Norman Mailer, neither naked nor dead but certainly advertising himself, was slapped with some interesting questions from the audience after his disappointing performance at Carnegie Hall on the evening of May 31.

For instance:

Questioner: "What do you think of homosexuality as a political weapon?"

Mr. Mailer: "I don't think it's a weapon; I think it's a vice,"

.....Next question

---

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

The newly elected officers of the Mattachine Society, Inc., of New York assumed their duties on June 1. In their name I wish to express my gratitude to our former president and his administration for the unparalleled vigor and growth that the Society is now enjoying. With the help of all members and friends of Mattachine, we shall direct our best efforts toward the goal of continuing the progress now so firmly launched.

- - P. W. S.

---

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DISCRIMINATION AGAINST THE EMPLOYMENT OF HOMOSEXUALS

A Statement Prepared By:

The Mattachine Society of  
Washington  
P.O. Box 1032  
Washington 13, D.C.

Presented To:

The Sub-Committee on Employment  
D.C. Advisory Committee of the  
U.S. Civil Rights Commission

February 28, 1963

As so often happens when documents are produced in some haste, as this one was — and often when they are produced in leisure — interpretations not intended or even thought of by the writers are placed by the readers upon some statements made. This has occurred in one particular instance here.

In our second premise, the word "predisposition" was perhaps a poor choice. We did NOT intend, by this, to imply that homosexuality has a genetic or hereditary origin of any sort, or that it is innate. Perhaps the last half of the premise might better have been phrased by saying that homosexuality is a taste or preference, acquired in one's earliest life, when other tastes and preferences are being acquired and when one's entire personality is being laid down — a taste or preference on par with, and not different in kind from other tastes and preferences such as (for example) heterosexuality.

## DISCRIMINATION AGAINST THE EMPLOYMENT OF HOMOSEXUALS

### I. Introduction

#### A. Premises

The homosexual is one whose direction of choice of a sexual partner differs from that of the majority of the citizenry in what he is attracted to and chooses partners of his or her own sex.

Homosexuality is neither a sickness, disease, neurosis, psychosis, disorder, defect, nor other disturbance, but merely a matter of the predisposition of a significantly large minority of our citizens.

Homosexuals are a minority group, no different, as such, from others; and their problems are those of prejudice against minorities -- prejudice and discrimination as unreasonable and as ill-founded as those directed against others of our minorities.

#### B. Statistical Background

Lest this be considered an area too small and unimportant for this committee, a very brief background survey is in order.

While estimates of the number of homosexuals vary, and (unlike the cases of the Negro, the Jew, and others) exact figures are impossible to obtain, an informed reading of the Kinsey Report, combined with intelligent observation, leads to an estimate of at least 10 per cent of the non-juvenile population of the country (both men and women).

There is a strong tendency for homosexuals to migrate from rural to urban areas, and from small urban areas to large ones. Therefore, as a reasonable figure with which to work, one may say that 10 per cent of the total population of a large metropolitan area such as Washington is homosexual.

Thus some 15,000,000 American citizens, and some 250,000 residents of the Washington area, are homosexuals. This makes the homosexual community one of the largest of the national and the local minority groups.

#### C. General Employment Situation

The general employment situation for homosexuals can be summed up very briefly: Virtually anyone known to be a homosexual is unemployable, regardless of all other aspects of his background,

training, and character, to a degree far beyond anything encountered by the Negro. Whereas the Negro, at worst, has had the mere indifference of the Federal Government, and, at best, its active assistance, the homosexual has had the active hostility of the Federal Government and finds the Government to be the center and source of some of the most virulent discrimination directed against him.

This is the last remaining major area of discrimination and of deprivation of civil liberties in this country, and one in which not only is almost no significant effort, public or private, being made to change the situation, but one in which the official policy -- the enforcement and perpetuation of existing discrimination -- is totally inconsistent with officially expressed policies of equal employment opportunity for all, of making the best use of available manpower, of eliminating discrimination on the basis of non-quality measures.

In short, there is not only no official support for an easing and improvement of this situation, but there is active official opposition to any relaxation of present discriminatory attitudes and practices.

Because of the universality of exclusion of known homosexuals from employment, case histories will not be noted in this statement. Suffice it to say that any employer who does knowingly employ homosexuals, or who does NOT discriminate against them, is considered by the homosexual community to be unique.

The only factor which saves the country from having 15,000,000 unemployed homosexuals, and the Washington area from having a quarter-million, is the indistinguishability of most homosexuals from their fellow citizens, so that relatively few are known as such to actual or potential employers.

## II. The Federal Government

### A. Introduction

It is relevant to discuss in this statement the employment policies of the Federal Government -- of the U.S. Civil Service Commission -- for three reasons: (1) the Federal Government is the largest employer in the Washington area and its policies and practices are, therefore, of major concern to the labor force in the area; (2) the Federal Government, by its policies, sets the example and the direction for other employers: when the Federal Government does not discriminate private employers may or may not,



but when the Federal Government does discriminate, virtually all private employers will do likewise; and (3) Federal policies and practices govern employment practices of the District of Columbia.

#### B. Policy

The policy of the Federal Government is simple and straightforward: total exclusion.

In substantiation of this, a copy of a letter from John W. Macy, Jr., present U.S. Civil Service Service Commission Chairman, is appended to this report. In addition, we have a statement dated May 24, 1962, from I. L. Risen, Chief, Personnel Management Section, U.S. Civil Service Commission, that: "The evidence of homosexual conduct would disqualify, in spite of otherwise strong qualifications." A similar statement from Mr. Macy is in the possession of the National Capital Area Civil Liberties Union.

This policy is based, with dubious legality and constitutionality, upon 5 C.F.R. 2.106(a)(3), under which "immoral conduct" is ground for a finding of unsuitability for Federal employment. Despite room for vast areas of legitimate difference of opinion upon what is moral and what is immoral, "immoral conduct" is nowhere defined in writing by the Civil Service Commission.

Offers and attempts to confer on this question with the U.S. Civil Service Commission have been fruitless. They seem to consider it a permanently closed, settled matter. Requests to the Commission by the Mattachine Society of Washington for a statement of the findings of fact upon which this discriminatory policy is based have not been replied to. A similar request by the National Capital Area Civil Liberties Union was met and evaded by quotation and citation of relevant and supposedly relevant laws and statutes, but by no attempt at all to justify the exclusion.

The Civil Service Commission is relentless in its efforts to exclude and to ferret out homosexuals, to the extent that one-third of its budget is devoted to investigation, while a mere one-sixth is devoted to recruiting and selecting.

That the Commission is so unwilling, despite its unpromising efforts in this direction, to provide factual justification for these policies and efforts can only mean that no such justification exists and that they are acting upon the basis of political expediency and pressure, vested interests, blind prejudice, or other unworthy motives.

### C. Results of Federal Policy

Because the homosexual is not easily recognizable, the Federal Government has had minimal success in its policies of exclusion. It is probably not far from correct to say that some 200,000 to 250,000 Federal employees are homosexuals -- close to the 10 per cent which applies to the population at large.

Nevertheless all of these live with a Sword of Damocles hanging over them. There is a constant, unnecessary turnover of personnel, with all of the human waste and administrative inefficiency which this implies. While statistically the turnover may be small, numerically it is large, and in view of the virtual impossibility of finding satisfactory employment after a dismissal on grounds related to homosexuality, regardless of job performance, competence, or impeccability of deportment, the waste in human resources and the number of human tragedies is great.

For these reasons, many competent people who have much to offer -- particularly those in professional fields -- will not consider Government employment, to the detriment of the nation.

The overall effects of such policy are (1) to deprive the government of the services of many highly competent individuals; (2) to waste vast sums of money in the ferreting out of homosexuals and in their replacement; (3) to create a large number of totally unnecessary human tragedies; (4) to further extend conformity and the suppression of dissent -- particularly social conformity and the suppression of social dissent -- which many find increasingly offensive; (5) to set the example for similar discrimination everywhere.

### III. Private and Semi-Private Employment

#### A. The Professions

The Mattachine Society of Washington has not yet formally polled the various professional groups -- the American Medical Association, the bar associations, etc. Informal discussion with homosexual lawyers, doctors, and others indicates that there is a belief that had their homosexuality been known to the professional groups at the time of the accreditation they would not have been accredited.

## B. Teaching

### 1. Public Schools

Although, contrary to popular belief, homosexuals are no more likely to molest or adversely affect their pupils than are heterosexuals, and although there are many homosexual teachers doing excellent jobs in our local school systems, any evidence of homosexuality is taken as sufficient ground for dismissal.

### 2. Universities

In general, universities will neither hire nor retain a known homosexual on their faculties, despite professional qualifications, although little positive effort is made to hunt homosexuals out, and, on occasion, a blind eye will be turned toward a well-established professor.

## C. Private Employment

There is a small number of private occupations -- hair-dressing, interior decorating, etc. -- in which homosexuals find comparatively less discrimination than elsewhere. These do not employ many people. Other than these, it may generally be assumed that if the employee's homosexuality be known, he will be neither hired nor retained, regardless of competence, training, performance, personal conduct at work, or appearance. This is true whether the position is a menial one, or whether it requires a highly skilled and trained worker.

Thus while most homosexuals are employed, many have jobs which do not make proper use of their abilities and virtually all of them are without job security, on account of their homosexuality.

There seems to be little likelihood -- although the possibility may exist -- of changing this situation of discrimination in private industry, as long as the Federal Government continues to set its present example.

## IV. Effects of Present Security Clearance Policies.

A significant number of jobs in the Washington area require security clearances. Executive Order 10450 and its successors indicate that "sexual perversion," not otherwise defined, may be grounds for denial of a clearance. In practice this criterion is applied exclusively to homosexual acts, never to similar heterosexual ones, and, in practice, is, not "may be" grounds for denial of clearance.

Only the Atomic Energy Commission spells this out further and explicitly denies clearance to homosexuals.

Discussion with the highest Defense Department security officials indicates that they base their policies upon the assumption that ALL homosexuals are unstable and unreliable, a generalization as sweeping and as untrue as any of the generalizations and stereotypings used as the bases for discrimination against Negroes, Jews, and other minorities.

In terms of effect and effectiveness, the results of these policies are similar to those of the Civil Service Commission's employment policies -- the overwhelming number of homosexuals having or applying for clearances, get and retain them.

They are nevertheless placed in a position of constant insecurity, subject to loss of job at any time, and in this area, too, there is a constant toll of human tragedies.

In addition, in a number of professional and semi-professional fields -- the sciences, engineering, etc. -- it is now virtually impossible to find jobs which do not require security clearances. As a result, a significant number of very highly trained people -- often with Ph.D.'s -- are without jobs, or are forced into positions in which their abilities and training go largely unused.

The blanket denial of clearances to homosexuals, per se, with no attempt being made to assess the reliability of the individual involved, on an individual basis, is in no way different from similar refusals, elsewhere, to hire Negroes, as such, or Jews, as such. The waste of human resources and the toll in human lives effectively destroyed is as great.

#### V. Effect of Present Policies of the Armed Forces

Not only is the policy of all branches of the Armed Forces one of exclusion of homosexuals (see, for example, AR 635-89) but homosexuals entering the service (as, for reasons indicated below, virtually every male homosexual does, policies of exclusion notwithstanding) and discovered to be such, are given less-than-fully-honorable discharges, regardless of the nature and quality of their performance in the Service, thereby blighting the remainder of their lives and sharply limiting the employment available to them.

The homosexual facing the draft is presented with an intolerable choice. He may tell his draft board that he is a homosexual, thereby avoiding service but running the permanent risk

of having to tell a prejudiced employer the reason for his deferment, or of having the information obtained by the employer from the draft board or "leaked" by draft board officials, resulting in unemployability; or, most usually, in order to avoid this possibility and, as often as with the citizen at large, out of a desire to serve his country, he will take the gamble presented to him, perjure himself to his draft board, be inducted, and run the constant risk of exposure, of less-than-honorable discharge, and of unemployability. There seems to be no way, at present, for the draft-eligible homosexual to escape this choice. The overwhelmingly large majority choose the latter alternative.

The Armed Forces, like the Civil Service Commission and the security authorities, detect a relatively small percentage of the quarter-million homosexuals currently in uniform, but in terms of actual numbers affected their policies result in a steady stream of totally unnecessary personal tragedies which are virtually irreparable, since a less-than-honorable discharge follows one throughout his life, and is one of the most effective of the factors producing unemployability.

#### VI. Summary and Conclusions

1. The homosexual minority is one of the largest in the greater Washington area, consisting of about 250,000 persons.

2. Exclusion of known homosexuals from all areas of employment, public and private, is, to all intents and purposes, complete and absolute. Only the fact that most homosexuals are not known to their employers prevents the entire group from being unemployed.

3. Discrimination against the homosexual is based upon the same kind of prejudice, misinformation, ignorance, and erroneous stereotyping as is discrimination against other minorities, and is therefore equally invalid.

4. This minority is unique in that discrimination against it is accepted at all levels, and that no significant voices are being raised even to question the validity of such discrimination.

5. Discriminatory attitudes among private employers are reinforced by the firmly discriminatory policies of the Government and are quite unlikely to change until the Government alters its position.

## VII. Recommendations

In view of the above conclusions, particularly the last item, it is recommended that a formal re-examination, reassessment, and re-evaluation of Federal Government policy on, and approach toward, this question be made. The particular areas to be considered should be (1) employment (i.e., U.S. Civil Service Commission policy); (2) the attitudes and procedures of the Armed Forces; (3) policy on security clearances; and, possibly, (4) laws on homosexuality.

A White House conference of the type which has been held from time to time, to deal with a variety of narrowly specific problems and including representatives of the homosexual community, would seem to be in order.

Specific consideration by both the Commission on Civil Rights and the Commission on Equal Employment Opportunity is strongly and urgently called for.

C  
P  
Y

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Washington 25, D.C.

Sep 28 1962

[redacted]  
The Mattachine Society of Washington  
P. O. Box 1032  
Washington 1, D.C.

b6  
b7C

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of August 28, 1962 and attachments relating to the purposes of the Mattachine Society of Washington have been read with interest. It is the established policy of the Civil Service Commission that homosexuals are not suitable for appointment to or retention in positions in the Federal service. There would be no useful purpose served in meeting with representatives of your Society.

Sincerely yours,

/s/

[redacted]

b6  
b7C

100-33796-1A6



in case  
you didn't

**KNOW**



IN THE UNITED STATES ALONE....  
There are about 15,000,000 homosexuals, based on the findings of Kinsey and other leading research experts.

They are found among all races, nationalities and religious denominations -- in every profession and in every occupation. They are found in every city and town, regardless of size.

#### UNDOUBTEDLY YOU KNOW SOME OF THEM.....

They may be on the job with you, living in the apartment or house next to you; among your friends or acquaintances. Among those you love most deeply, there is likely to be at least one homosexual person -- it might be your own son or daughter, your brother or sister.

#### THUS YOU SEE,....

Most homosexuals can and do lead useful and productive lives. MANY OF THEM ARE AMONG OUR MOST RESPECTED AND SUCCESSFUL CITIZENS. Homosexuals are neither uncommon nor "queer".

#### BUT HOMOSEXUALS, AS SUCH....

Have only limited social and civil rights. In fact, our whole society is organized to keep them in many respects, more completely oppressed than are various racial and religious minorities.

THIS IS WHY a group of responsible, socially conscious citizens has formed.

#### THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY.

THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY has entered its second decade of service. From the original Mattachine Foundation which was founded in 1950 at Los Angeles, a non-profit membership corporation was formed in 1953 and granted its present charter by the State of California in 1954. The present New York Mattachine is an outgrowth of this movement.

#### OPERATION

Here briefly is the Society's program, told in terms of what has actually been done and what is being done today:

##### I. PUBLICATIONS

The monthly New York Mattachine Newsletter has appeared continuously since 1955. It describes local activities and reports events of interest to members and friends of the Society. News from other areas of the country are also included to round out the picture of this movement in the U.S.

Special publications cover a variety of subjects and purposes. Now in circulation is the EDUCATIONAL HANDBOOK, a compendium of organizational projects and techniques, of highly useful for students of sexology, for similar Mattachine organizations, and for anyone interested in preparing any program on sex education.

##### II. EDUCATION

The Mattachine program is based primarily upon education: First, directed to the public at large, providing

unbiased, factual information about the true aspects of human sexual behavior, and second to sexual variants (and not homosexuals alone) to aid them in achieving self-acceptance and adjustment to provide for maximum productivity, happiness and responsibility as citizens. Several principal projects, in addition to the publications mentioned above, seek to accomplish these goals:

**PUBLIC FORUMS.** These are held frequently under sponsorship of local area groups. Speakers from scientific and academic fields, law enforcement, and public agencies and officials concerned with socio-sexual problems are featured.

**DISCUSSION GROUPS.** Small groups sponsored by the local area units join to discuss individual problems which may serve as a therapeutic function for some of those present.

**LIBRARY.** The Mattachine has a collection of books on sexological subjects (fiction and non-fiction) plus a number of pamphlets and periodicals. Research teams, attorneys and others are invited to use these facilities.

##### III. PUBLIC RELATIONS

Mattachine is in constant contact with an increasing number of related public service agencies, mental health organizations, professional groups, etc. Mattachine uses standard techniques for public relations in mass communications media to the extent of present capabilities and acceptance by the media.

themselves. Speakers are furnished to address groups in local communities.

Active liaison is maintained with legal reform groups, legislative committees seeking to uphold civil rights, fight censorship, and enhance human freedom, particularly in the sexual behavior sphere.

#### IV. RESEARCH

**RESEARCH PROJECTS.** Mattachine Society cooperates with many research experts and institutions working in the area of sexual problems. Among these are the Institute for Sex Research, Bloomington, Indiana; the Human Ecology Fund, New York; the Downstate Medical Center, State University of New York, Brooklyn, New York; and individual and group research projects that have been conducted by social scientist associated with the U. S. Public Health Service and a number of colleges and universities in California, Colorado, Utah, New York, etc.

The principal Mattachine function has been to furnish subjects for testing and sources of data. In all such cases, Mattachine has played no role in preparation of the research findings but has simply opened the door to make testing and interviewing possible for those seeking direct information from homophiles and sex variants.

#### DISSEMINATIONS OF RESEARCH

**FINDINGS.** While this is an overlap into education activities, the Society's research department seeks information

about research projects in the sex variation field with a view to aiding the projects if uncompleted, and obtaining clearance to tell readers of Mattachine publications about them when the work is concluded and findings determined.

#### V. SOCIAL SERVICE

In general, social service work is conducted on a limited basis that is being expanded as time, staff and funds permit. Mattachine recommends qualified professional people in many communities who can provide legal, psychological and religious counsel and also aid in finding employment, veterans problems, etc. Because the Society is composed of laymen, its principal social service function is to refer to qualified people in the professional fields.

#### INCOME AND SUPPORT

Dues from members, income from sales of publications and subscriptions, and contributions comprise the limited income of the Society. There is no endowment income of any sort at the present time.

Donated labor has been responsible for the major part of Mattachine's accomplishment.

Additional information about the Society and membership requirements may be obtained from the address below:

ROOM 304  
1133 BROADWAY  
NEW YORK 10, NEW YORK  
WA 4-7743

8/61

G A Z E T T E

Volume I, Number 1

May 1963

RECAPITULATION

The Mattachine Society of Washington came formally into existence on November 15, 1961. In order to establish ourselves on a firm, formal basis, our initial efforts were devoted to the writing of our Constitution and Bylaws, including our statement of purpose, which, in brief, is for the improvement of the status of the homosexual.

Because of our special location it was decided that while we are interested in all areas in which we could act on behalf of the homosexual our primary effort, at least at the start, would be in the area of the Federal Government, and accordingly on August 28, 1962, a news release was sent out announcing our existence and our purposes, dealing primarily with our position in regard to Federal policy and practice in the areas of Civil Service employment, the military, and security clearances, and touching also upon the criminal law.

Copies of this news release and of our statement of purpose, with covering letters, were sent to every member of Congress and all other high-ranking Government officials, including the President.

Among the favorable replies were two from Congressmen, whom we visited and who have indicated that they are willing to assist us.

Later, representatives of the Society met with the highest security officials, at the Pentagon, for a 3-hour conference at which ques-

tions of security clearances for homosexuals were discussed. This was the first time that representatives of the homosexual community, as such, had officially met with Federal officials.

In October a society officer appeared on TV to speak about the Society in connection with our license to solicit funds which had been granted by the District of Columbia.

We have been working closely with the local chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union and, with them, are assisting in at least two cases involving disqualification or firing of Government employees.

Most recently, we presented an 8-page statement entitled "Discrimination Against the Employment of Homosexuals" to the Subcommittee on Equal Employment Opportunities of the D.C. Advisory Committee of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission. The statement was widely distributed, was generally well received, and seems to have elicited some favorable results. One of the Society's officers testified before the Subcommittee.

The Society has a number of other projects currently under way, including approaches to the clergy of all faiths, which will be discussed in future issues of the Gazette.

Speaking in Washington June 11  
DONALD WEBSTER COREY

Mattachine Society of Washington

G A Z E T T E

Address: Post Office Box No. 1032  
Washington 13, D.C.

Editor: Robert King  
Staff: Ronald Lockwood, John  
Mitchell, Denis Nagel,  
Frank P.

HELMER, HARPER'S, and HOMOSEXUALS

W. J. Helmer's article on New York's "Middle-Class Homosexuals" is a long-awaited breakthrough in objective reporting on a rather "touchy" subject. The fact that the article appeared in a conservative magazine of the caliber of Harper's is in itself a milestone in educated, unbiased writing on homosexuality. Mr. Helmer's approach was that of an outside observer putting down the facts as he saw them. Our one objection is that although these facts are typical from the standpoint of an "inside" observer, some of the sequences he writes about do sound a bit rehearsed. However, our objection is a small one and we liked the article on the whole. We are sick of the sensational article appearing in the lurid magazines catering to baser tastes, and congratulate Harper's on daring to break a publishing world taboo for a refreshingly sane article on "gay" life.

The following is Mr. Helmer's closing sentence: "Our society has been quick to adopt defensive and mocking attitudes toward homosexuals and painfully slow to acquire a humane and mature understanding of their condition." To this we can only add a loud "AMEN" and our heartfelt thanks.

COREY DAY - June 11

Our endeavors to bring about a re-assessment of Federal policy toward the homosexual have evolved into an attempt to examine the records of the explicit findings of fact upon which present policies are based, and an attempt to bring about a reopening of the question.

When any policy is established that affects a large group of citizens, the policy should be set out only after careful investigation, and the full records of that investigation should be available to the public upon request. We have requested access to these records. Replies indicate that no proper investigations have taken place.

When any policy is established that affects large groups of citizens, such policy should be formulated in consultation with representatives of the citizens affected. We protest our nonparticipation in the policy-making process.

We have sought to have this question reopened at levels from the White House down, on the ground that present policy is unrealistic and ineffective. Pentagon security authorities have made a gesture in our direction; no others have.

In view of the apparent lack of a proper basis for present policies, and the Government's reluctance to open the question, we can only conclude that they are motivated by prejudice, expediency, pressure, or other unworthy motives.

We call upon the Government: (1) for an application to this minority of the same democratic principles applied to others; (2) for a re-evaluation of Federal policy toward the homosexual, with full participation of the representatives of this minority.

## ORGANIZATIONAL NEWS

At the March meeting members were given the opportunity to sign up for work on the new committees being established. Anyone desiring to serve on any committee should indicate his interest to the president. The committees in the process of formation include: Newsletter, Program, Approach to the Clergy, Public Communication, Fund Raising, and Research.

Also at the last meeting the membership discussed the topic "How Can the Society Safely Increase Its Membership." The issues seemed to finally center around the problem of security. One faction held that we could afford to relax our rules somewhat and that we could throw our meetings open to the public in an attempt to create greater interest in the society among prospective members. The consensus was that our meetings should remain closed and security measures kept as at present, but that the society might in the future sponsor events such as lectures which would be open to the general public. It was decided that the best approach for enlarging our membership would be for each member to incite interest in the society among his friends.

Two discussions entitled "The Homosexual and His Family" and "Religion and the Homosexual" had been held at previous meetings. These discussions reached no conclusions but enabled the members to explore their own and each other's views.

As yet little work has been done on the library. The acting librarian hopes to cooperate with the librarian in putting the library into operation. We hope that the membership will soon be profiting from an active library service.

## REVIEWS

In remembering the films which I have seen in recent weeks, two of them stand out most vividly in my mind as examples of superb acting and direction. They are "David and Lisa," directed by Frank Perry, based on a psychiatric case history in a collection by Dr. Theodore Rubin, and acted beautifully by Keir Dullea as David and Janet Margolin as Lisa, and "To Kill A Mockingbird," directed by Robert Mulligan from the book by Harper Lee, with Gregory Peck in the major adult role and Mary Badham as the tomboy, Scout. It is perhaps unfair to review them jointly because of the disparity in the budget allowances, "star system," and several other reasons, but I feel that they are basically about the same subject: the treatment of minority individuals or groups. In fact, they both reach the same conclusion although one does it positively and the other in a negative manner: that all the justice in the world is not worth anything without understanding.

Each of these films, then, shows up a facet of human emotion, whether engendered by kindness (D&L) or pure blind ignorance (Mockingbird). This is surely a strong argument for discussion and bringing out into the open any problem at hand, and ironing out the lumps and wrinkles before they harden in place and become immovable obstacles to a just solution.

-----  
Speaking in Washington

June 11

DONALD WEBSTER COREY  
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## HOMOSEXUALITY IN PRINT

Homosexuality is getting into the news quite a bit today. Besides the ridiculous series of articles in Confidential and the sensational stories in other Confidential-type magazines, the subject is beginning to be treated by the news media with a more enlightened approach. Obviously these magazines have found the subject newsworthy enough to feature a story on homosexuality in every issue.

One of the most eye-catching treatments of the subject is in the May issue of one of the more trashy publications called Inside Story. The top line of the cover reads, "It's a Fact: Homosexuals Can Be Cured!" Although the author correctly quotes Kinsey for his statistics on homosexuality and refers to such researchers as Drs. Hirschfeld, Freud, Ellis, and a so-called distinguished British psychiatrist, Dr. Clifford Allen, the gist of the article is that there exists psychiatric proof that homosexuality is a curable mental illness. It amazes me that, with all the conflict in theories and lack of research on the subject, this questionable magazine can come up with the answer. In the publication is another article entitled "Lawrence of Arabia - Homo or Hero?" This article is worthy of no more space than to illustrate the kind of trash the general public is exposed to.

The more scholarly the publication, the more scholarly the approach to the subject. The January issue of Cosmopolitan contains an article entitled "I Was Raising a Homosexual Child." Although the photos in the story picture the homosexual in the stereotyped effeminate role, and homosexuality is called an emotional disorder, the frankness of

this article, in a family magazine is to be noted. The article mentions the well-known (in the homophile movement) method of police entrapment, realizes the uncertainty of the causes of homosexuality, and accepts the fact that a very small percentage of homosexuals can be changed by psychoanalysis. It is hoped that future articles in Cosmopolitan will be even more enlightened. (Perhaps a letter from Mattachine would help?)

The early February articles in the Citizen-News (Hollywood) attacking the sexual deviate problem and suggesting that all homosexuals should be imprisoned has caused quite a furor in Los Angeles. It appears that this paper's objective is to increase its feeble circulation (about 30,000) at the expense of the homosexual. What this paper has accomplished is the creation of a Los Angeles Mattachine Society, something we in Washington eagerly welcome. An article in the February 11 Los Angeles Times answers the Citizen-News' attack. The article states in part that homosexuals are "no more potential criminals and killers than any other sociological group. Statistically the homosexual limits his pathetic pursuit to others of his own kind." The article further states that the solution to the problem is not to tighten the law and jail all homosexuals. The author admits "I don't know the solution. But jailing is not." We agree. We will be hearing from Los Angeles on the continuing fight for civil rights in their area. (more in next issue)

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The Mattachine Society of Washington is a nonprofit organization licensed under D.C. Certificate No. 6-06-320. Contributions gratefully accepted.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : SAC, WFO (100-33796)

DATE: 8/1/61

b6  
b7C

FROM : SUPV. [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: MATTACHINE SOCIETY, INC.  
IS - C  
(OO:LA)

Deputy Chief ROY E. BLICK, MPD, called 8/1/61, and advised that anonymous person had advised that the Mattachine Society scheduled a meeting at 8 p.m. 8/1/61, in Room 120 Hay-Adams Hotel, Washington, D. C. Stated that the room had been reserved by person who listed New York telephone number [REDACTED] and New York address [REDACTED]

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Chief BLICK advised that it is his understanding that several psychiatrists and doctors had been invited to the meeting to explain why [REDACTED] defected [REDACTED]

Serial 21 of 100-33796 indicates that an ONI representative in 1959 informed that about 60% of the officers of the chapters of this organization are known homosexuals and individuals who have allegedly participated in Communist Party "front groups."

Chief BLICK advised that he was furnishing this information to the Bureau with the thought that the FBI may wish to cover this meeting.

GEN: SKF  
(1)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 3/21/84 BY SP4 [REDACTED]

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100-33796-22

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
AUG 1 1961	

o.

DIRECTOR, FBI (63-4226)

8/8/61

SAC, WFO (100-33796)

MATTACHINE SOCIETY, INC.  
IS - C  
(OO:LA)

On 8/1/61, Deputy Chief of Police ROY E. BLICK, Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D. C., advised SA [redacted] of WFO that an anonymous person had advised that the Mattachine Society has scheduled a meeting at 8:00 p.m. on 8/1/61 in Room 120 Hay-Adams Hotel, Washington, D. C., which was reserved by [redacted]

b6  
b7C

[redacted] Chief BLICK advised that it was his understanding that several psychiatrists and doctors had been invited to the meeting to explain why [redacted] defected [redacted]

On 8/1/61, [redacted] of the Manger-Hay-Adams Hotel, Washington, D. C., advised SA [redacted] that about a week previously a telephone reservation had been made by the Mattachine Society for Room 120 of the Manger-Hay-Adams Hotel to hold a meeting at 8:00 p.m. on 8/1/61. The person calling furnished the name [redacted] and gave his address and telephone number as [redacted]. The reservation had been accepted by Waiter [redacted]

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On 8/2/61, [redacted] advised that a group had attended a meeting in Room 120 on the previous evening at about 8:00 to 10:00 p.m. He stated the door was left open, that he passed by the meeting on several occasions and observed about 16 well dressed men in discussion. He heard mentioned the words bylaws and resolutions and stated that they were a very well behaved group. The only order was for 16 coffees and the bill was signed [redacted] (??).

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One copy of instant letter is furnished to NY for information since reservation was made by person in NYC.

- 2 - Bureau  
1 - Los Angeles (100-45888) (Info)  
1 - New York (Info)  
1 - WFO  
WHW:ddt

(5)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 2/2/81 BY SP4/ewj/ptf

100-33796-23  
Searched  
Serialized  
Indexed  
Filed



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : SAC, WFO (100-0

DATE: 5/27/62

FROM : [redacted] Clerk

SUBJECT: ~~MANAGING SOCIETY~~  
[redacted] \* Complainant  
Information Concerning

[sic. Mathias]

At 6:15 PM this date complainant advised WFO that he wished to furnish information concerning a newly formed organization in WDC known as THE MANAGING SOCIETY which he stated was supposed to be a homosexual society but instead has proven communist infiltrated. He wished to furnish further information re the organization in person and was advised to contact WFO. [redacted] expected to come to WFO 5/28/62.

He stated he was of the opinion two men in organization had security clearances, one with the US Dept. of Commerce and the other he could not state exactly. He also said that another member has applied for work with C.I.A. He had been told that there would be a meeting of this organization on 16th st. N.W. Thursday night 5/31/62.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 3/21/94 BY SP4/che/vuh

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100-33796-24

SEARCHED  
SERIALIZED  
INDEXED  
FILED

FBI WASH. D.C.

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SAC, WFO [redacted]

6/5/62

SA [redacted]

[redacted]  
PCI

On 5/29/62, [redacted] *Scarberry* appeared at the Washington Field Office and was interviewed by SA [redacted] and Clerk [redacted] advised he was a member of the Mattachine Society and that he wished to furnish the FBI a couple of names of members who are government employees.

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He stated the president of this organization is one [redacted] He stated another member of this organization is one [redacted]

[redacted] advised that [redacted] told him on one occasion that he had had an affair with [redacted] He stated [redacted] told him that he had had this homosexual affair with [redacted] during the winter of 1960-61.

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[redacted] also stated that [redacted] told him he had applied for the CIA and has been to the CIA for interview regarding his job.

[redacted] advised that another member of the Mattachine Society [redacted] whose name he does not know. He further added that the Mattachine Society considers themselves to be a select group of homosexuals and that most of them are very careful about divulging their true names and consequently they usually use code names at the meetings and when they receive mail from the society.

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He stated the secretary of the society whose name he claims he does not know has a complete list of all of the members, their addresses and their assigned code names. He stated he believes that he may be able to obtain the list of members of the Mattachine Society, inasmuch as the secretary has taken a like to him.

(2)- WFO  
(1)- 100-33796)

LCS:NFK  
(2)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 5-9-85 BY [redacted]

100-33796-35

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 5 1962	
FBI-WASH. F. O.	

b2  
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b7D

WFO [redacted]

[redacted] further advised that he does not know them by name but that he is quite certain that there are numerous other members of the Mattachine Society who are government employees.

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[redacted]  
[redacted]  
[redacted] When asked why he voluntarily came to this office to furnish the above info SCARBERRY stated that he was angry with the homosexual element in this town and that this is his way of getting even with them. [redacted]  
[redacted]  
[redacted]

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[redacted]  
[redacted]  
On 5/31/61, the Bureau was advised of the allegations concerning [redacted] The NY Office was requested to contact the U. S. Olympic Committee [redacted]  
[redacted]

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b7D

[redacted] The Bureau was advised that upon varification of government employment of [redacted]  
[redacted]

b6  
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On the evening of 5/31/62, [redacted] telephonically contacted the writer and advised that he had been unable to obtain the list of members of the Mattachine Society but that he did have a list of homosexuals who reside in the Metropolitan area. He stated that on most of them he had their addresses and some phone numbers but that he did not know if any of these were government employees. He was subsequently contacted by the writer and at which time he furnished the writer a list of 85 names whom he claims to know as homosexuals. [redacted] stated that he believed he would be able to obtain the membership list of Mattachine Society and that he would contact the writer on Monday, June 4, 1962.

WFO [redacted]

b2 In view of [redacted] desire to cooperate with the  
b6 Bureau and inasmuch as he apparently has an extended knowledge  
b7C of the homosexual element in the Metropolitan area. [redacted]  
b7D [redacted]

Washington 25, D.C.  
June 18, 1962

b6  
b7C

[REDACTED]

A source, who is in a position to furnish reliable information concerning [REDACTED] advised on May 29, 1962, that [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] is a member of the Mattachine Society. The source further advised the Mattachine Society is an organization of homosexuals whose goal is to gain recognition, social equality, and equal job opportunities for the homosexual element.

The source advised he knows that [REDACTED] is a member of this organization inasmuch as [REDACTED] took him to one of the meetings which are held once a month in one of the member's residence.

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[REDACTED]

On June 6, 1962, [REDACTED] was interviewed by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. During the interview [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] He also admitted being a member of the Mattachine Society, a homosexual organization.

5-Bureau  
3-WFO (121-14345) (RUC)  
(1-66-3428)  
(1-100-33796)  
LCS:dbd (8)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 5-9-85 BY 5668 RDD/STJ

100-33796-86  
Searched

by

index

Filed

The Attorney General

July 9, 1962

Director, FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 2/7/84 BY SP4 elw/and

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Kamney

THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

Reference is made to the attached letter and its enclosure of June 28, 1962, from captioned individual which was received by you and referred to the FBI.

The files of this Bureau reflect

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The Mattachine Society, Inc., is a California corporation founded in 1953 which has various branches throughout the country. It has been described as an organization to encourage medical and social research pertaining to socio-sexual behavior, to publish and develop such research and to promote among the general public an understanding of the problems of such persons. The preamble to its constitution states in part that members "hold it necessary that a highly ethical homosexual culture be integrated into society."

In connection with its investigative activities of cases involving crimes perpetrated by sex deviates--

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1 - Washington Field Office - Enclosures (2)

RECEIVED

FILED

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August 20, 1962

MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

On August 17, 1962, a source who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that the Mattachine Society of Washington, described as an organization of homosexuals whose goal is to obtain social equality and equal job opportunities for the homosexual element, plans to submit a letter, probably sometime in September, 1962, to all Members of the United States House of Representatives and of the United States Senate. This letter will decry alleged mistreatment of homosexuals and will ask for equality for homosexuals in our society.

The source advised that the President of the Mattachine Society of Washington is [redacted] [Kammy]

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The source stated at this time source does not know the total membership of the Mattachine Society of Washington, but estimated this membership could be two hundred to three hundred.

On August 17, 1962, Deputy Chief of Police Roy E. Blick, Morals Division, Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D. C., advised a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that [redacted]

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Chief Blick stated that in late 1959 the Metropolitan Police Department raided the Embars, a homosexual club, Washington, D. C., and [redacted] wrote Chief of Police Robert V. Murray, Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D. C., complaining bitterly that The Embars had been raided. [Kammy?]

5 - Bureau (100-403320)  
② - WFO (100-33796)  
(1 - 137-2510) (WF)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2/7/86 BY SP4VW/PLP

ABM:bdb

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

100-33796-30  
Searched \_\_\_\_\_  
Serialized RTD  
Indexed \_\_\_\_\_  
Filed RTD

8/20/62

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-403320)

FROM: SAC, WFO (100-33796)

MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON  
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed are five copies of a letterhead memo captioned "MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON".

The source referred to is [redacted] contacted by  
SAs [redacted]

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Deputy Chief BLICK furnished the indicated information to SA [redacted]

Inasmuch as nothing has been developed indicating the Mattachine Society is operating in violation of the laws of the U.S. Government, no active investigation is contemplated of this Society at this time.

3-Bureau (Enc.5)

2-WFO

ABH:ddb

(5)

AIRTEL

b2  
b7D

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 2/7/84 BY SP4 ew/1/100

33796-31  
Searched \_\_\_\_\_  
Serialized RT  
Indexed \_\_\_\_\_  
Filed R.E.



THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

P. O. Box 1032  
Washington 1, D. C.

June 28, [1962]

Mr. Robert F. Kennedy, Attorney General  
Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Kennedy:

I write in regard to recent actions on the part of investigators of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the direction which some of their questioning has taken.

I am writing as a representative of the Mattachine Society of Washington, a newly-formed group, devoted to improving the status of the homosexual minority in our society by any and all lawful means. A formal statement of our purposes is enclosed. We are, informally, the official representatives, and spokesman, to the extent that any exist, for the homosexual minority in the greater Washington area.

We feel that, for the 15,000,000 American homosexuals, we are in much the same position as the NAACP is in for the Negro, except for the minor difference that the Negro is fighting official prejudice and discrimination at the state and local level, whereas we are fighting official prejudice and discriminatory policy and practice, as ill-founded, as unreasonable, as unrealistic, and as harmful to society and to the nation, at the Federal level. Both are fighting personal prejudice at all levels. For these reasons, and because we are trying to improve the position of a large group of citizens presently relegated to second-class citizenship in many respects, we should have, if anything, the assistance of the Federal government, and not its opposition.

While our purposes are highly controversial, and while you may, personally, very well not agree with them, nevertheless they are perfectly and fully lawful and proper; no slightest imputation of illegality has been directed against us, nor is there any slightest ground for such imputation.

Nevertheless, in the course of FBI interrogations, recently, citizens were asked what they knew of the Mattachine Society of Washington. They were asked for the names of members and for membership lists (which, of course, were not supplied). They were asked if particular people belonged to the group. They were asked about the location of meetings. One was even asked to act as an informer for the FBI, to gain and to pass on to them the names of members and other information about the Society and its activities.

We look upon this as grossly improper and offensive. As long as our purposes and activities are lawful, neither our members nor our activities are proper material for investigation by the United States Government, or by any branch, agency, office, or officer thereof, under any circumstances whatever.

We look upon these actions by the FBI as being equivalent, de facto, even if, perhaps, not de jure (although possibly that too) to improper harassment and intimidation. We have discussed these matters with the American Civil Liberties Union, and they are substantially in agreement with us on this.

We feel that American citizens have the right to band together for lawful and orderly achievement of any lawful and orderly purpose, however unpopular, however controversial, and however much at odds with existing official policy, without making themselves the objects of official interrogation, harassment, and intimidation, and without making themselves the objects of official inquiry, infiltration, and informants.

I hardly need remind you of the U. S. Supreme Court decision in the case of Alabama v. the NAACP, in regard to the supplying of membership lists. The precise details and circumstances may be somewhat different here, but the difference is purely legal sophistry; the principle is precisely the same, and the parallel is close.

Therefore, we formally request that, in regard to the Mattachine Society of Washington, such inquiries and investigations as to membership and other facts, and other similar acts by the FBI and by investigative agents and agencies throughout the Federal government be brought to a halt immediately.

We will be pleased to discuss these and related matters with you personally, should you wish it.

Your early reply is requested.

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

[Kamney]

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b7c

CONSTITUTION  
of the  
MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

-----  
EXCERPT  
-----

\* \* \* \* \*

Article II    Purpose

Section 1. It is the purpose of this organization to act by any lawful means:

(a) To secure for homosexuals the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, as proclaimed for all men by the Declaration of Independence; and to secure for homosexuals the basic rights and liberties established by the word and the spirit of the Constitution of the United States;

(b) To equalize the status and position of the homosexual with those of the heterosexual by achieving equality under law, equality of opportunity, equality in the society of his fellow men, and by eliminating adverse prejudice, both private and official;

(c) To secure for the homosexual the right, as a human being, to develop and achieve his full potential and dignity, and the right, as a citizen, to make his maximum contribution to the society in which he lives;

(d) To inform and enlighten the public about homosexuals and homosexuality;

(e) To assist, protect, and counsel the homosexual in need.

Section 2. It is not a purpose of this organization to act as a social group, or as an agency for personal introductions.

Section 3. This organization will cooperate with other minority organizations which are striving for the realization of full civil rights and liberties for all.

\* \* \* \* \*

## Memorandum

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TO : SAC WFO [REDACTED]

DATE: 8/21/62

FROM : SA [REDACTED]

☒ CI☐ SI☐ PCI☐ PSI

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

Date of Contact

8/16, 17/62

Title and File # on which conducted

GXIF

94-65

Purpose and result of contact

☐ NEGATIVE☒ POSITIVEb6  
b7C

On 8/16/62, CI telephonically advised SA [REDACTED] that he had some information of pertinence to the FBI. He asked that he be contacted the following day.

On 8/17/62, CI turned over to above Agents an excerpt of the "Constitution of the Mattachine Society of Washington". He asked that this be returned to him which will be done. It is observed that WFO 100-33796-29 contains the above excerpt. This file is WFO's main file on the Mattachine Society of Washington.

CI described the Mattachine Society of Washington as a group of homosexuals who desire social equality and equal job opportunities for homosexuals. CI stated the President

Very Good

GXIF, particularly homosexuality

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/21/84

BY SP4/eh/vp

100-33796 32

P

WFO 137-2510

of Mattachine Society is [redacted]

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CI stated a rough estimate of the membership of this organization would be 200 to 300.

CI stated probably in September, 1962, the Society will write all Members of the U.S. House of Representatives and the U.S. Senate complaining about the alleged mistreatment of homosexuals and attempting to further the goals of the Society. A letterhead memo regarding this information has been submitted.

CI stated that [redacted]

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*except that in the LHM re Congress*

The foregoing information was furnished to Deputy Chief of Police ROY E. BLICK, Morale Division, Metropolitan Police Department (MPD), by SA [redacted] on August 17, 1962, and he considered it valuable in connection with the activities of his Division.

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Chief BLICK was also furnished the excerpt of the "Constitution of the Mattachine Society of Washington" and he had [redacted] make six copies of it for his files.

FD 159 submitted regarding information furnished Chief BLICK.

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In further connection with the Mattachine Society, CI stated that he had been introduced to [redacted]

WFO 137-2510

[redacted] CI  
stated [redacted] is a member of the Mattachine Society of  
Washington.

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Postal Inspector [redacted] recently asked  
SA [redacted] whether we had any information concerning  
a club made up of colored homosexuals called CC and C&C.  
CI was asked about such a club. CI stated he knew of no  
club as such but the Cosy Corner, Seventh Street and Florida  
Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C., is a hangout for colored  
homosexuals and is referred to as CC. This information was  
furnished to SA [redacted] He will relay it to Inspector  
[redacted] and submit an FD 159.

In connection with colored homosexual hangouts,  
CI stated that Van Dyke's, a restaurant, 18th and I Streets,  
N.W., Washington, D. C., is a homosexual hangout for colored.  
In this connection CI stated the following colored homo-  
sexuals are known to hangout at Van Dyke's:

b6  
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[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

b6  
b7C

CI stated the above three colored homosexuals are

[redacted]

[redacted]

A-22  
★

THE SUNDAY STAR  
Washington, D. C., September 16, 1962

## Group Aiding Deviates Issued Charity License

The Mattachine Society of Washington, an organization formed to protect homosexuals from discrimination, has been granted a certificate by the District license office to solicit funds in Washington.

The application said that the organization wanted to raise funds to help give the homosexual equal status with his fellow men.

District records show the newly organized society was granted its certificate to ask for contributions under the Charitable Solicitations Act on August 14.

C. T. Nottingham, superintendent of licenses and permits, said his office had no authority to deny a solicitation permit to any organization whose representatives answer all questions on the permit application form.

The license chief added that he had informed society representatives that if the group solicits "as much as one dollar," he would order them to open their books and records for examination. If such an order is not complied with, he said,

the licensing department will move to have the society's permit revoked.

The president of the society, who asked that his name not be used, said that his organization "is dedicated to improving the status of homosexuals in our society in the interest both of that minority group and of the Nation."

The society president said that so far no funds have been solicited.

Asked how many members the society had in the Washington area, he replied "we would prefer not to say. It is small but growing rapidly."

He said that the original Mattachine Society was founded in San Francisco 10 or 12 years ago. Other independent Mattachine Societies, he said, have been organized in New York and several other American cities.

The organizations took their names, he said, from the Mattachines, court jesters in the Middle Ages who were permitted to make pointed social commentaries which would have been tolerated from no one else.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 3/23/84 BY SP4ewj/f

100-33796-33

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
SEP 17 1962	
FBI WASH. F.O.	

104

b6  
b7C

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO : SAC, WFO (100-33796)

DATE: 10/11/62

b6  
b7C

FROM : SA [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: MATTACHINE SOCIETY, INC.

On 10/10/62 [REDACTED] PCI, who has been furnished an application to join the Mattachine Society, Inc. made available a copy of a press release made by the Society. He stated the press release was furnished to all government department heads and to the local newspapers, but that the local newspapers would not print the release. (R)u

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[REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED] of the Society and is attempting to start a strong campaign to gain recognition in society, equal job opportunities and equal rights for the homosexuals. He stated he would keep the writer advised of future plans of the society. (R)u

1 - WFO  
LCS/

DECLASSIFIED BY 5668 BLO/ty  
ON 5-9-85

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
AS SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Classified by SP/ed/ty  
Declassify on: OADR  
3/21/84

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE \_\_\_\_\_ BY \_\_\_\_\_

100-33798-35  
SEARCHED \_\_\_\_\_ INDEXED \_\_\_\_\_  
SERIALIZED 54 FILED \_\_\_\_\_  
OCT 11 1962  
FBI - WASH. D.C.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



# The Mattachine Society of Washington

P. O. BOX 1032  
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

March 9, 1963



b6  
b7C

Dear 

It has recently been informally and unofficially brought to our attention (via "grapevine") that you are in process of forming a Mattachine group in Atlanta.

If this information is correct, then we are writing to offer to you every possible assistance in your endeavor, and our most sincere good wishes for your success. If the information is incorrect, then please excuse the writing of this letter, and ignore it, except, perhaps, to let us know that we are in error.

Our own group, here in Washington, was organized somewhat over a year ago, and has been extremely active and productive since that time. We are a totally independent group, as are the other groups in this part of the country, each from the others --- New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and the New York Chapter of Daughters of Bilitis.

We are at present inaugurating a movement for closer cooperation and coordination among the various East Coast groups. To this end, meetings of delegates from the groups are being held monthly --- in January in Philadelphia, in February in Washington, forthcoming in March, in New York, etc., indefinitely --- with an East Coast convention scheduled in Philadelphia in September.

While I cannot speak officially for the group of societies, I will say, informally and unofficially, that I rather imagine that you would be welcomed should you wish to participate. The New York group agrees. I recognize, of course, that Atlanta is a rather long distance from the other cities in the group, and that this makes for certain practical difficulties, but certainly not insurmountable ones.

In any case, if our information on your activities in forming a Society in Atlanta is correct, please let us know as soon as possible, and do not hesitate, also, to ask for any assistance, advice, suggestions, or other aid which we can render to you.

We will be looking forward to an early reply.

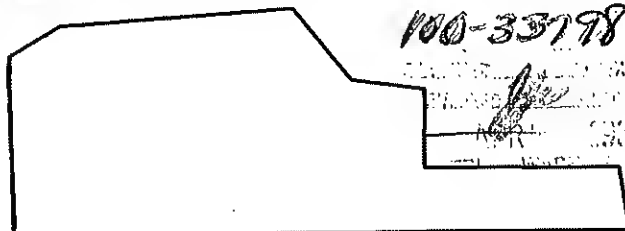
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 9/2/84 BY SP4 chj/du

Sincerely yours,

THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

100-33798-36

b6  
b7C



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

DATE: 4/2/63

FROM : (SAC, ATLANTA) (62-0)

SUBJECT:

Mattachine Society of  
Washington  
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION  
CONCERNING

Enclosed herewith is a letter from [redacted]  
[redacted] Mattachine Society of Washington,  
Post Office Box 132, Washington 1, D. C. This letter  
was sent to [redacted]  
and was furnished to this office by [redacted]

[redacted] claims he has never heard of the above  
society and he has never thought of forming any society.

The former PCI of the Atlanta Division, [redacted]  
[redacted] indicated that he was a member of the Mattachine  
Society, 693 Mission Street, San Francisco, California, and  
subscribed to their magazine, "The Mattachine Review." This  
organization is composed of homosexuals who hold meetings  
with doctors, psychologists, lawyers, and others who attempt  
to arrive at the cause of their being a homosexual.

This letter is forwarded to your office for  
information, and no action is planned by the Atlanta  
Division.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/21/84 BY SP4/BJH/

2 - WFO (Enc)  
1 - Atlanta

RRP:jcl  
(3)

100-33796-37

SEARCHED  
SERIALIZED

b6  
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

**TO: DIRECTOR, FBI**

FROM: SAC, WFO (100-33796)

On 6/6/63, [redacted] PCI, advised SA [redacted] that the Mattachine Society of Washington, D. C., is sponsoring a lecture to be given by DONALD WEBSTER CORY, author of the book entitled "Homosexuals of America". The lecture is to be held at the Gramercy Inn, 1616 Rhode Island Avenue, N. W., at 8:00 p.m., 6/11/63. *h/u*

PCI further advised [ ] was attempting to solicit the aid of homosexuals in Washington, D. C., to help him in this demonstration. PCI told [ ] he would aid him in the demonstration, and PCI was told he would receive further information and instructions by letter at a later date and would be told when the demonstration is to be held. 11/12

Searched \_\_\_\_\_  
Serialized 11  
Indexed \_\_\_\_\_  
Filed 24

WFO 100-33796

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PCI advised SA [ ] he would immediately  
notify him when he heard from [ ] *TX/u*

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WFO will follow this matter and will advise the  
Bureau upon receipt of further information regarding the  
proposed demonstration.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Speaking in Washington Tuesday, June 11, 1963

D O N A L D   W E B S T E R   C O R Y

author of "THE HOMOSEXUAL IN AMERICA"

topic

"THE HOMOSEXUAL - Minority Rights, Civil  
Rights, Human Rights"

8:00 p.m.

In the SCOTT ROOM of Washington's new GRAMERCY INN  
1616 Rhode Island Ave., N.W., at Scott Circle

Admission: \$1.50 (tax incl.)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

sponsored by

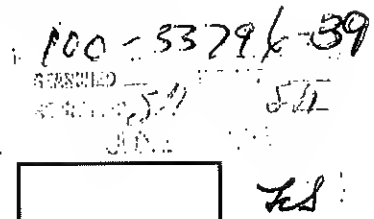
DATE 3/2/84

BY SP8/ELW/64

The MATTACHINE SOCIETY of Washington  
Post Office Box 1032  
Washington 13, D. C.

(Please inform anyone else who might be interested.)

b6  
b7C



F B I

Date: June 10, 1963

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

To: SAC, Washington Field

From: Director, FBI

**THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON  
INFORMATION CONCERNING (CRIMINAL SECTION)**b6  
b7C

By letter dated 6/4/63, [REDACTED]  
The Mattachine Society of Washington, forwarded to the Bureau the  
enclosed leaflet announcing a meeting of the organization is to be  
held at 8:00 p. m., 6/11/63, in the Gramercy Inn, Washington, D. C.

The above is being furnished for your information.

Enclosure *did*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 2/7/84 BY SP16/klf

b6  
b7C

*for*

*Q*

100-33796-40

SEARCHED .....	INDEXED .....
SERIALIZED .....	FILED .....
JUN 10 1963	
FBI WASH. F. O.	

[REDACTED]

Sent Via \_\_\_\_\_ M

b6  
b7C

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO :

SAC, WFO [redacted] (X) u

DATE: 6/7/63

b2  
b6  
b7C  
b7D

FROM :

SA [redacted] (X) u

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SUBJECT:

[redacted] (X) u  
FBI

DECLASSIFIED BY 5668 SD/STJ  
ON 5-9-85

b6  
b7C  
b7D

On 6/5/63 [redacted] was contacted by the writer. He advised that the Mattachine Society of Washington, D.C. is sponsoring a lecture by DONALD WEBSTER CORY, author of the book, Homosexuals Of America. He stated this lecture is to be held at the Gramercy Inn, 1616 Rhode Island Ave., N.W. on June 11, 1963 at 8 PM. He further stated that no invitations have been sent out and that the word is passed word of mouth. The admission is \$1.50 per person. (X) u

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[redacted] advised he was contacted this past weekend by a homosexual from New York City named [redacted] advised [redacted] that he was bringing 50 homosexuals from New York City in August, 1963 and that they were going to picket the White House. He stated they intended to carry placards criticizing the Government for discriminating against homosexuals in government employment. [redacted] advised that [redacted] was in Washington attempting to solicit the backing and aid of the local homosexuals in carrying off this demonstration. He further stated he told [redacted] that he would help him and [redacted] told him he would write him a letter in the near future giving him further details of the proposed demonstration. (X) u

b6  
b7C  
b7D

[redacted] further advised that a former acquaintance of his named [redacted]

On 6/7/63 [redacted] was contacted and [redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

b2  
b7D

1 [redacted] (X) u  
1 -100-33796 (MATTACHINE SOCIETY)  
1 -121-21345 (PERVERTS IN GOVT)

Classified by SP4/STJ/STJ  
Declassify on: OADR  
3/2/84

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

100-33796-41

JUN 11 1963  
FBI - WASH. D.C.

one

# Homosexual's civil rights discussed in lecture here

Donald Webster Cory, noted New York author of "The Homosexual in America," addressed an audience at the Gramercy Inn this week. His lecture, entitled "The Homosexual - Minority Rights, Civil Rights, Human Rights," was sponsored by the Mattachine Society of Washington.

Mr. Cory, author of one of the most important and comprehensive books on homosexuality, demonstrated that the problem under consideration is part of the overall problem of minority - majority relations in the United States.

"One cannot treat other minority problems," he pointed out, "without considering this one." Mr. Cory related the awareness of homosexuality as a minority problem to the upsurge of social thinking which is spreading across the country in other minority areas.

DONALD WEBSTER CORY's new book, "The Homosexual in America," deals with the problem of minority relations.

His book has been reviewed in scholarly journals worldwide and has been translated into French and Spanish.

Mr. Cory is also the author of "Twenty - One Variations on a Theme" and "Homosexuality: A Cross - Cultural Approach." His latest book, "The Homosexual and His Society," will be published in collaboration with John LeRoy in the Fall.

Mr. Cory is also working on a book entitled "The Lesbian in America."

The Mattachine Society of Washington is a non-profit organization working to promote understanding and full acceptance by society of a frequently discriminated

first in a series of lectures on homosexuality sponsored by the Society.

A schedule of future lectures, part of the Mattachine Society of Washington's educational program, will be announced later.

against minority.  
Mr. Cory's lecture was the

*Donald Webster Cory*

RECEIVED FBI WASHINGTON  
JUN 15 1963

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 3/2/84 BY SP4K

b6  
b7C

100-33796-42  
JUN 15 1963  
FBI-WASH. F. O.



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

Post Office Box 1032

Washington 13, D. C.

Classified by *SP/abw/ufw*  
Declassify on: *OR*

*3/21/84*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Washington, D. C.  
June 11, 1963

(u)  
*X*

Pages 1 thru 47

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE *5/14/84* BY *SP/abw/ufw*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE *3/21/84* BY *SP/abw/ufw*

100-33796 43

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUL 23 1963	
FBI - WASH. F. O.	

*tel*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b6  
b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL SOCIETY OF AMERICANS

POSS OFFICE THE 1070

Washington 12, D. C.

1070 1070, 1070

Secretary, June 12, 1960

(u)  
(S)

1070 1070,

Secretary Jan

10

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PROCEEDINGS **CONFIDENTIAL**

(the meeting was called to order by Frank Lockwood, President, presiding.)

RESOLUTION PASSED: Ladies and gentlemen of the Interchurch Society of Washington, we have the pleasure, privilege, and honor of presenting Donald Webster Cory this evening.

Before I introduce Mr. Cory, let me briefly introduce the Interchurch Society of Washington.

We are a group of about a year and a half old, devoted to improving the status of the homosexual in our society. In brief and simplified form, you might say that we are a homosexual community that the NAACP or CORE is for the Negro. A similarity to the United Jewish Anti-Defamation League is to the Jewish community.

(u)  
(X)

We are a non profit organization. We are licensed by the District of Columbia to raise funds and, as is the case with most such civil rights organizations, we can use funds. We will be very glad to accept contributions or donations given either by mail or at the people at the door.

The speaker this evening is born March 22, 1917, in New York, which appeared about 5-6 years ago, entitled, "The Homosexual in America."

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

3  
**CONFIDENTIAL**

This is one of the more sophisticated, and the  
most profound of the transcendental in our society. I have written,  
perhaps the best edition is also in paperback, and the first one  
appeared about three years ago, and it has just come out in  
hardback.

It has also written "Transcendentalism: A Case for Cultural  
Apprehension" and "Twenty One Variations".

This fall there will appear "The Transcendental and the  
Society"; and sometime subsequent to that, "The Problem of  
America."

I will let Mr. Garry take it from there. (Laughter).

MR. DONALD MARSHALL GARY: Thank you.

Then we come to a man who has been a man for  
years, but has perhaps missed it in a way far exceeded in the  
past, so he is coming out to start to tell the audience of the  
great traditions of that city and how wonderful it is, and that  
wonderful things it has done in the past, and so on.

So, coming here tonight reminded me of a very recent  
thing, completely true story, concerning the City of Washington  
that might be a little bit pertinent to the discussion.

A young boy, a very bright high school senior in  
our city in this country, was undergoing therapy at a well-  
known clinic, and during the course of the therapy he read

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brought up the fact that he suspected that he was homosexual. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
He had not had any experiences, but thought that he might be,  
and was just more or less in the stage of wondering about it.

But in his own fair city, although it was a rather big city, he was anxious to avoid any involvement and, therefore, did not want to put himself in any test, for fear that the word of what had happened might get around.

So he told his therapist that he had made up his mind that when he went to Washington with his senior high school class, in the course of a sort of schoolboy visit -- that I think this city is frequently honored with, or victimized by -- (laughter) -- he would have his first homosexual experience.

The therapist asked him if he knew anybody in Washington.

"No, I don't know a soul there."

So he said, "Well, how are you going to have such an experience if you don't know any homosexuals or anybody else in that city?"

He said, "Oh, that won't be very difficult."

So he went to Washington, and after spending the Easter week here, he came back to his own fair city, and he visited his therapist.

He said, "Well, I had several experiences, as a matter

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of fact, but I still don't know exactly what I want, and where I stand."

And the therapist said, "Now, just a minute. Before you tell me anything else, I want to know, how does a man go to a strange city and find out how he meets other people to have a homosexual experience in, as a complete stranger?"

He said, "Oh, that was very, very simple. When I got to Washington, we registered at our hotel, and Mr. White, the faculty adviser who took us there, saw that we were each stationed in our rooms. The room mate I was with went down to buy some cigarettes. So I locked the door, and I called up the Police Department, and I asked for the Chief of Police. I told him that I was Mr. White from my school; I was here with a group of boys, and that one of my youngsters had disappeared and I was frantic because I suspected he was homosexual, and I wanted to know where I could go out and find them; and he told me."

(u)  
(X)

(Laughter).

He knew all the places in town. This is not the only experience concerning the City of Washington that I would like to remind you of. We are involved with a number of cases that seem to have arisen, and achieved a great deal of publicity, fame, and, perhaps, notoriety in very recent years. But if one traces back the history of this phenomenon, we find that there are some

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antecedents from some of the cases that are today disturbing many people in our country.

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It is almost a century in fact, not quite, but it is some eighty or ninety years since a very interesting gentleman was dismissed from the United States Government, Department of Interior.

I guess they did not use the words "security risk" at the time. I imagine this was a phrase not yet coined. But he was dismissed for being suspected of having written an immoral book and having participated in some immoral activity; and the immorality consisted of what is today called -- but then the word was not yet in use in America -- homosexuality.

There was no appeal. He walked out of his job. And we have had many cases since.

The man has, is today remembered -- his name was Walt Whitman.

(u)  
(X)

We are today confronted with a problem that is gaining attention throughout the world and particularly in the English-speaking countries of the world, an attention that it has never before gotten. It is a manifestation, in my opinion, of the tremendous interest and, if I may say so, of the great progress that is being made in bringing a problem out into the open, of taking it away from the area of rumor and gossip, of putting the

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government. Its files are these files in that respect.

The New York Times deliberately, and I know this from high sources in the editorial department, deliberately decided not to print certain vital documents because somewhere in that document the word homosexual would be found hidden in column 3, all the way at the bottom of the column. The fear of the subject permeated to the fear of the word. The taboo was like in a primitive group.

An enormous change has taken place. The society has undergone a complete change of climate in this respect, and although we may protest much of what is being said and written, that it might be superficial or might be false, the very fact itself that the subject is in the spotlight rather than in the darkness is a sign of enormous progress.

(u)  
(X)

Without this, to speak of progress would be utterly impossible.

Now, when the subject of homosexuality comes up, one is frequently confronted with the question of just how many people are involved: Are we talking about a large group of people or a small group?

From certain viewpoints, the question may be irrelevant, although I am going to discuss it. From others, it is extremely relevant.

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From the point of view of the ~~denial~~ of rights to which a person may be entitled, and whether or not he is entitled is a matter which we would like to investigate and see further discussed; but from the viewpoint of rights to which a person is demanding and feels himself entitled, the question of number is not too relevant.

The matter of denial of rights is as complete to a small caste as to a large caste; to a small minority group as to a large minority group. It is not any the less significant to the individuals involved, and to the health or sickness of the society; whether the persecution of the Jews took place in a country like Germany, where there was six million people involved, or in a country like Greece, where there were a couple of hundred thousand. (u) (X)

Nevertheless, from certain other viewpoints which are pertinent, particularly in a city like Washington, D. C., the question of numbers becomes quite relevant. And, therefore, I should like to say a few words about it.

Until the studies of Kinsey and his associates were made, there had been a number of estimates of how widespread homosexuality might be, and a number of various definitions of homosexuality were offered. These estimates ranged anywhere from one per cent of the population in some cases or two per cent

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employer of the society has no right having you on its staff, is faced with an enormous problem of social dislocation and disorganization.

So, therefore, the numbers problem becomes a very significant one in this particular area and at this time. We often hear, and certainly you can hardly pick up a newspaper without reading, in recent weeks, that America cannot afford to leave undeveloped, untapped and unused, the huge human reservoir of labor and talent that is in the American Negro.

And if this is true of ten per cent of the American population that is the American Negro, it is true of the four, eight, or thirteen per cent of the population that is the American homosexual. (u) (X)

The problem of the use of human labor, human resources, and human talent is exactly the same.

Now, this is a problem which confronted this country in a massive form, for the first time, at the time of the Second World War. It was not a major problem at the time of the First World War, for several reasons, possibly because interviewers, doctors and others, were less aware of it, and, therefore, paid little attention to it, sought it out less. Possibly it was less widespread at the time than it became twenty years later, for various social reasons.

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We are not sure of this. And I might say, in making this statement, that no less an authority than Dr. Wardell Pomeroy, the chief assistant and associate of the late Dr. Kinsey, would disagree with this. He believes it has not become more widespread.

Possibly the people at the time of the Second World War were more anxious -- were less anxious to conceal it, in many cases. But it became a widespread problem at the time of the Second World War when the United States Army and other parts of the Armed Services declared that any homosexual activity, or predilections whatsoever, were sufficient reason for ineligibility for the Armed Forces. (u) X

The United States Government was the only government in the entire world involved in the Second World War that made this decision in this manner and made this a criterion. The democratic governments of England, France, and the other democratic allies, the totalitarian ally of the Soviet Union, and the non-democratic governments of the opposition, of the Axis -- we forget these words after a while; people don't speak of the Axis any more -- all made the very opposite decision; namely, that the eligibility of the man or woman, as the case may be, for the Armed Services was to be determined by many other factors, including the estimate and possibility of his instability and the

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possibility of a breakdown under war conditions.

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And the equating of this, ipso facto, and of necessity, with homosexuality was absurd and was not faced with -- it was not based upon any scientific evidence.

The experiences of other armed forces throughout the world during the Second World War, with this particular area of activity, were of much more satisfactory -- were much more satisfactory than the antipathetic experiences of the American Government.

There were many experiences during the Second World War, and I would like merely to point out certain cases which were rather interesting and peculiar. Each case is different unto itself. There were many people who went into the Armed Services, and after they were in there were discovered to have violated the Regulations in one form or another and, therefore, were dismissed from the Service under certain conditions with a certain type of discharge.

However, there were large numbers of instances of which I am personally familiar and followed through, three such cases, with extreme care, knowing the people personally, and others whom I know have related to me other cases; but I cannot attest to them at first hand.

There were large numbers of instances where persons

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were given dishonorable or other-than-honorable discharges, where no homosexual action was charged, and no homosexual act was indulged in, where the person was accused of desiring ... not lusting after, not making approaches; but having a psychological or mental or emotional interest in a homosexual activity.

Just imagine how absurd this would be if this were applied to any other area of socially condemned activity in any other area of socially defined crime.

If a person could be punished by his society, whether by arrest or dismissal or excommunication or any other way, for desiring to commit an act which he did not commit, if people could be arrested and charged with having an interest in committing a robbery or a murder, I don't know who could possibly stand up and say that he never had an urge or a will or a desire to kill ... especially in the Army. (u)

You might be dismissed if you said that, but that -- should they ever have such an urge -- but there were numerous such instances in the Armed Services where people were punished for their psychological interests rather than for any violation of an Armed Forces Regulation; and I know of no other area of human activity, none other that I can think of, none other that has been called to my attention, in which this was the case.

In one particular instance, in which a case was brought

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to the highest court of naval review by a very prominent psychiatrist, whose client was a physician, the physician had simply gone to his commanding officer and reported that he had this interest in this problem and that he was finding it rather difficult to function under the conditions, and he was hospitalized because that is what the Regulations called for.

He was put in a hospital bed, and a nurse came around and took his temperature every day, made a chart, and so on.  
(Laughter.)

The highest board of naval review, at this board it was admitted, conceded by both sides, that they were positive that no acts had been committed, the man was just too frightened to have committed any act; and they were appealing a dishonorable discharge which this doctor felt, rightly or wrongly, he could not bury, he could not forget about; that he would be unable to return to civilian life -- he was probably wrong -- that he would be unable to return to civilian life, to go back to his medical association, and to function as a doctor, carrying a dishonorable discharge.

In this particular instance it was; the highest board of review refused to reverse the lower board's decision.

So that you have something very peculiar when you are dealing with homosexuality; and these little instances are sort

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of clues to it. People say that they are punished for the act, but they don't really mean it. The society is punishing the individual for harboring the interest, for his emotional or her emotional involvement, and not for any act itself.

And it is mighty peculiar in an era when there is so much talk of mental health, and when the government itself and all its outstanding representatives and outstanding bodies are urging upon the society to take a friendly and kindly attitude toward all those who are distressed by problems of emotions and mental difficulties, to single out one such problem, and only one, and to do everything in governmental power to complicate these difficulties and to increase the public hostility.

It is a unique instance, and one cannot explain it in terms of homosexuality. One can explain it, first of all, only in terms of sex, that only a society with such a severe puritanical tradition, a society which has survived and thrived for years with an openly avowed double standard of conduct, a society which considers the non-virgin girl as being a bad girl, a tramp, or what-have-you, and considers the virgin man to be someone to be laughed at and scoffed at; only a society which takes this contradictory attitude towards sex, and which has such a tradition that is completely anti-sexual, could also have a tradition and a course of action that is anti-homosexual.

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It is mainly and primarily in its ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ activity that one can find the source of this difficulty; but we are involved in a second area today, not only on the front of the society's confused, changing attitude towards sex generally, there is a second problem involved here, and it is a most important one.

A few people, including myself, raised it when it was not yet rocking the American and world society; namely, that a group of millions of people functioning in this manner, treated in this manner, looked upon in this manner by the society, constitute a minority group, a minority group that until Mattachine and a few others came along, had no spokesman; a minority group that had a tremendous membership of anonymity, anonymity only because of the lack of visibility. But that aside from this anonymous membership, and its non-visible membership, was similar in an astonishing number of ways to ethnic minorities and to other types of minorities in our society; namely, by the manner in which the individual is equated with the group when an equation of this type is a manifestation of hostility, but is glorified as an individual and not as a group member when he is singled out for praise by the society.

Nothing is so characteristic of minority-majority group relations as the manner in which the scoundrel, the person

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who has committed a socially condemned or dastardly act, immediately reflects upon the entire minority group.

If a man like Billy Sol Estes, for instance, commits a whole series of peculiar acts and becomes largely condemned in our society, he does so as an individual, as a person. And the 160 or 180 million white Americans don't feel ashamed of being white because Billy Sol Estes is white, or the 180 or so millions of Christian Americans do not feel a sense of guilt because Billy Sol Estes is a Christian; but when similar or same types of acts are committed by a Jew or by a Negro, or by any one else who is in what is defined as a social minority group, the activities of the individual reflects on and become a source for punishment of an entire group. (u)

And this and only this, not numbers, not whether a group is the minority or the majority in a particular society; but this characteristic of punishment, the punishment of the group for the activities of the individual, constitute the minority in a society.

When a man like Vasek is arrested in England, and it is found out that he has been spying for a number of years, which is evidently a very dreadful thing to be doing, he is not arrested as a person but as a homosexual. The fact of his being a homosexual becomes pertinent, and immediately the hue and cry

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goes up that people of that type ought not to be in certain positions in the society.

But I have yet to see a single instance of a serious commentator suggesting, as a result of the Profumo case, that heterosexuals should not be given access to sensitive defense material.

When a man is arrested for molesting a little girl, one finds all sorts of statements about him, usually almost of a lynch type, in the newspapers; the spirit gets very, very strong, but nobody suggests that we better keep our children away from heterosexual men. Because if a boy, a young boy is molested in the same way, and he does not have to be three or four years old, he may be fourteen or seventeen and a half, by a male, then immediately the hue and cry goes up to keep the perverts off the streets, and arrest the deviants, don't let them out of jail, and so on; whatever the case may be.

We are dealing here with a phenomenon which has this peculiar minority group situation, and it has another one in addition: It has a stereotype, that people get an image of what a member of this group is by a few members, not by seeing all of them, and these few are the exaggerated who can be singled out by society for the greatest public ridicule.

Now, under these conditions we are confronted, when we

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enter a city like Washington, D. C., with one specific question: What about government employment?

We are dealing here, as I said, with an area that may involve some eight or ten, twelve million people, depending on how you define it, and may involve the manner in which the government defines this, with many, many more people than this; and two questions come up that need investigation.

First, are these people security risks; and, secondly, are they emotionally unstable and less balanced than other people? (u)

Well, these questions have to be answered in a very, very forthright manner; but before you could even answer the second one, particularly, it is interesting again to single out that it is only in the area of sex that the government is going to set up standards of emotional stability, which it does not set up in any other area for employment purposes.

Now, this government is a big employer, particularly if you include the Armed Services, where the employment is tremendous. But if you add to the government employment, for just a moment, the large number of truly sensitive jobs in this country -- not the post office clerk or other file clerks or individuals doing various types of assisting in various government departments; but the large number of private employees of private employers,

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which employers are involved in extremely sensitive, scientific research, government manufacture, and so on. and add this to the number of actual government employees as such, then you have an enormous figure.

If we are going to take the Kinsey figures, even with a little grain of salt, and we are going to abandon these people and say that they are unacceptable to literally millions of jobs, and add to this such other areas which a public already aroused is going to add, such as the teaching profession and others, then we are going to have an enormous social disorganization in this country.

The only reason we have not had it so far is because the government is unable to, unwilling to carry out its own directives. So that the few individuals become the scapegoats, they become those who are chosen to be punished, or have chosen themselves to be punished for various reasons; but the large mass remains unknown and must remain unknown, and the government authorities recognize that they must remain unknown because the entire system of teaching, of government employment, and of wide private employment in sensitive areas would collapse otherwise; it would have to, if eight or ten or fifteen per cent of the population were suddenly removed from this entire area.

We still come to the question of sensitivity. It is a

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smokescreen because it is, which is shown by the fact the Civil Service Commission uses this in the most non-sensitive jobs in the world. There are many private jobs much, much more sensitive than hundreds of thousands of government jobs, to which the sensitive question is raised. (u)

But, nevertheless, the question is raised: Should the homosexual be banned from government employment because they are a bad security risk? And they are just bad security risks for two reasons:

First, because there have been a few cases in the past ... but, here again, we have the scapegoat, we have the minority problem; the similar cases with heterosexuals does not ban these people from government employment, nobody would think in these terms ... but we have another curious factor involved here: Namely, that people are accused of being security risks because the society has made it impossible for them to act out their interest in an unconcealed fashion, to show their genuine interest. In other words, the society first takes that group of people and says, in effect, that we are going to insist that in your behavior that you conceal your true interests.

Then they take the same group and say that because you conceal these interests, therefore, you are a security risk.

This is a sociological phenomenon that has been

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investigated at quite some length by Professor Robert Merton of Columbia, and it is known in sociology as a self-fulfilling prophesy.

The irony of the entire thing is that if and when a man comes before a government body and admits his homosexual interests, then the same security-risk regulations are utilized against this man, although he has, by his admission, removed the very basis of these regulations. And some of the members of the Mattachine Society of Washington are today engaged in just this, in showing the government that "I cannot possibly be a security risk for reasons of concealment -- which could lead to blackmail, presumably - because there isn't anybody around who doesn't know that I am a homosexual; there is just nobody left to tell, now that I have told you, so I have nobody left to be blackmailed against."

And this is a curious thing. But having already arrived at its previous decision to ban these people, and having used the security problem as a smokescreen, which it never believed in, and having had testimony from men like the late Dr. Kinsey and Dr. Meninger that these men are not security risks, per se, but may, as individuals, be such; the government is unable to answer a matter of this type.

On the question of emotional stability or instability,

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well, it is my opinion that there are large numbers of these people who are unstable; and while I would go further and say that instability would make a very proper criterion for any type of important employment, I am very much suspicious and distressed when an institution like the American Government, or any private employer, makes instability, alleged instability, the reason in an area involving sex, but takes no action to determine the relative stability or instability in any other area. And this is the case today. (u)

Furthermore, again we have the fact that there are many cases of many individuals who have shown a tremendous amount of stability in the American society and who are homosexual. In private industry, we know, we know of hundreds and hundreds of homosexuals in responsible jobs in private industry.

In the highest administrative and teaching positions in the American universities and high schools and general educational system, we know hundreds of such, personally, and who are responsible to these jobs, and who are responsible to themselves and to their own duties and obligations.

The entire question of instability again proves that the question of homosexuality is being regarded as a minority group problem in American society, because the entire group is punished for the alleged activities of a few, or even a large

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number of individual members. And if you follow through on any of the ethnic minorities, you will see that this is the case.

Now, the consequences of the general anti-homosexual line taken by our government and by the society generally - and you cannot completely divorce the two; the government being part of the society, but not entirely reflecting in all respects the attitudes of the entire society - the consequences, as I say, are many. There is the consequence to the individual, of his personal distress and unhappiness; for no matter what type of activity a person may be engaged in or may desire, and no matter how the society may look upon this as being unfortunate activity which is personally disastrous to that individual, it is all the more incumbent upon that society not to add to that personal misfortune, but to diminish it.

If people think and argue, as you will hear quite frequently, that these people engaged in a homosexual activity are involved in activity which is doing them, in their own lives, a great deal of personal harm - not from a physical point of view but from an emotional point of view; that it is bad for these individuals to become involved in this activity - then it is all the more incumbent upon a society to diminish the difficulties that are going to arise as a result of this activity.

Secondly, there is a tremendous amount of social dis-

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organization which must become greater in the years to come, because either there will be large, large, greater numbers of people being dismissed from employment, being maltreated privately and publicly, and so on, or there is going to be a complete double standard growing up somewhat similar to the double standard in our activities toward the male and female in his, in their sex life, a double standard of a peculiar nature; namely, ... and I already see it happening in American society ... a society condemning the activity, punishing the person for it, but winking at it, trying to hide its face from it, pretending it doesn't exist, and deliberately seeking to overlook such activity on the part of all individuals who do not flaunt it to them directly. And this is going to be a much more widespread phenomenon in our society with regard to this particular aspect in the years to come.

And, thirdly, there is the tremendous amount of manpower loss and talent loss that results, and there is the great amount of personal despair that reaches into so many millions of homes and families.

Under the circumstances, a few persons on the West Coast, in New York, Philadelphia, and Washington feel that it is time for the social problem of homosexuality to become, to come before the public in an open and forthright manner, feel that

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this is a legitimate area of social protest; and feel, furthermore, that the minority problem in American society involves not merely people of different religions, not merely people of different races or colors, but involves the broader problem of the treatment of the individual on his merits and not because of his belonging to a group; that the minority problem that has plagued this society since the year 1620, in an ever-increasing degree at all times, and that is reaching into certain areas that question the degree of open rebellion at this moment, is a matter of morality and not a matter of expediency. (u)

On the question of morality, it involves the granting, not merely of minority rights but, inherent in that, of human rights.

Furthermore, it is our belief and contention, and I wish to say particularly mine, that the present treatment of homosexuals by our society is injurious to the homosexual, but much, much more injurious to the society; because we are substituting scapegoats for the individual. We had an era in the American life of scapegoat politics, and it was a pretty sad era, and many people would like to forget it.

I remember a political campaign in which a demagogue defeated another candidate by going around his state and shouting that the man was a very, very terrible person: "Why, he has a

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sister who is a thespian in the wicked city of New York."

(Laughter.)

And when people can bandy around emotionally loaded words of this sort, making a suggestion against an individual, because it is suggested that he is in some way associated with a group, it is harmful to society, which is looking for the truth. It is harmful to a society that is seeking a means for the survival and furtherance of the concept of democracy in an era of encroaching totalitarianism. (u)

It is furthermore our hope and belief that in an era of greater and greater conformity, or at least if there is not conformity we must say there is a tremendous struggle on the part of the social organ to compel people to act out roles in a perfectly conformist manner, that in that -- that at such a time the society is threatened by the disappearance of the non-conformist individual, who is not an anti-social individual, and that the various types of activities in that society, the various groups who do not want to be treated as minorities, who do not want to be punished or given an inferior status, do aspire to keep, to control, and to develop their own cultural mold, their own ways of behavior, their own ways of looking at life and at society, and that this society particularly, in which the greatest of all efforts to experiment with the survival of

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democracy is taking place at this moment -- in fact, to some extent today in the last few hours, and tomorrow it will happen again, and next week -- that particularly in the American society that this culture, in its democratic foundations, can thrive if it has numerous groups: minorities in a numerical sense but not in the social sense, each contributing its way of looking at life, each contributing its own cultural aspirations. And that the rigidity of a conformist society can largely be overcome if these various groups can learn -- if I may take a word that is being popularly bandied about today -- if they can learn a spirit of genuine coexistence. (u)

I have great hopes that the minority problems in general will be solved in America, and that the homosexual problem, in particular, will be. And one of the reasons that I have these hopes is that I believe that the two are completely interwoven.

I do not believe that the era of open discussion, the era in which we are finding more and more understanding and sympathy, could have arisen in American society without changes in the general attitude toward all minorities.

I am fond of drawing an analogy which I have pointed out before, and I would like to point it out again, that it was only some fifty or sixty years ago that a President of the United

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States came close to being impeached because he invited a Negro to dine at the White House, to have breakfast with him at the White House, rather; and today we are close to a Negro member of the President's Cabinet, and nobody seems to be very upset about this.

It was during this same period of time, and it is not by coincidence, that we can trace almost year by year, or at least decade by decade, the imprisonment of Oscar Wilde in England, and similar spirit and attitude in America at that time; and some fifty or sixty years later, following the accusations and trial against a very prominent member of the British Theater in London, the man was knighted by the Queen and appeared at the London Theater to the greatest ovation that had been given, in the memory of any critic. (u) (X)

We are undergoing great changes in the society on this question and on many others; but in undergoing these changes there can be many steps backward while there are steps forward, and it is in a spirit of protection against further misunderstanding, and in order to bring this entire area into more open discussion which can lead to understanding and progress, that these societies, such as the one that is called at this meeting, have been formed.

I have not only great hopes for the success of these

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societies, but I go a step further and believe that, because I have shown that I have hopes for them, I have much greater confidence in the future of the democratic institutions in our society.

Thank you. (Applause.)

PRESIDENT LOCKWOOD: Thank you very much, Mr. Cory.

Mr. Cory has consented now to answer questions from the audience, and to engage in a certain amount of discussion on points that have been brought up.

So if you would like, if anyone has any questions they would like to raise, put up your hand and I will be glad to recognize you. Mr. Cory will take it from there, individual by individual.

QUESTION: Mr. Cory, I recently read an article published in one of the magazines. It spoke of 73 homosexual teachers in the State of Florida and 39 homosexual deans and professors in the same state who had been ousted from their positions by a committee appointed by the State Legislature.

There have been similar reports during the present, last few months, and during the last year or so, of persecutions against homosexuals in New York City, where there was widespread arrests; also in Los Angeles; and with a campaign right now that is being conducted against homosexuals, the homosexual community,

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and is being fanned by the newspapers.

I wonder, Mr. Cory, if you feel that there is any type of general trend across the United States where the police departments, perhaps, whether there is any organized resistance to the homosexual community, if this is growing at the present time?

This is what the particular article stated, that it was growing, and that there were chances that it would increase.

MR. CORY: With all due respect to the particular article, I do not believe that from any long-range point of view the attitudes of the police authorities and governmental authorities are worsening. I believe quite the contrary.

I have met chiefs of police from rather sizable cities who have told me that they believe that the best way to handle this matter is to keep it, to keep it within its own bounds, and who generally do not go ahead and organize any very, very special campaigns.

You are touching -- well, first of all, I think that in almost any question you can bring together those instances which seem to be most outlandish, and by listing them all at one particular time it looks as if the situation is pretty bad.

However, it would seem to me that what we are involved in in this particular area is that politicians are under pressure,

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to put it a little bit mildly, to get issues which will make them look like saviours of public morality, that they are against sin, and, after all, you know it is very hard for a politician not to be against sin, and so on. And nobody is going to denounce a politician for closing down a bar where some dreadful goings-on took place, or for raiding a den of iniquity, and things of this sort.

Well, this is the sort of demagogic question that is going to come up in American politics by the nature of the situation more and more as time goes on; and, of course, I believe that if you look at the activities that are going on in Alabama in the last few days, they can be understood only in this manner: that a politician was anxious to make a show and not to get anything accomplished, because he believed he would or he could or he ought to; but he had to make a show for his particular public.

Well, this is going to happen in the homosexual area from time to time, but as people become more and more sophisticated on the issue they get a little bit disgusted with this type of show, and they wonder if the politicians, instead of sending their police out for purposes of that sort, shouldn't be sending them out to see that there are less robberies, or less extortion, or things of that sort.

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You do have an enlightened community demanding that from time to time.

As to a number of men that were fired from the educational system in Florida; yes, I have heard of that. And, actually, this takes place from time to time, also.

Generally, however, the authorities are anxious just not to have a public scandal over it, to keep the whole thing quiet and within bounds, and so on, and to avoid this sort of incident arising.

I don't believe that we are in an era of aggravation of the situation, but sometimes, once in a while, you are going to come into a particular period when it will look this way. I am wondering if this is going to happen before elections a little more often than at other times; but, even if it does, elections pass and the country generally manages to get back to normal.

QUESTION: I would like to comment also on what Mr. Cory said, that the New York City police actually, contrary to persecuting homosexuals as a minority, have at least on two different occasions approached the Mattachine Society in New York. One, in the person of the Transit Authority police, to enlist the aid of the Mattachine Society in helping to pick up someone masquerading as a policeman and shaking down homosexuals

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

for money.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

And also the police department has approached the organization to apprehend a murderer, whom they thought might be prying or playing on homosexuals.

I think they approached the organization with the attitude that they were interested in protecting the homosexuals as individuals, as citizens; and in no way was there any feeling on the part of the police authorities that this was a special group that had to be persecuted or disenfranchised in any way.

(u)  
(K)

This is certainly not the feeling of the police authorities of New York.

PRESIDENT LOCKWOOD: Let me say for the information of the audience, the speaker of a moment ago was until very recently the president of the Mattachine Society in New York.

QUESTION: Mr. Cory, the statement has been made ... I don't recall the source ... that if it were not for the homosexual society there would be no New York theater.

Do you have any statement to make in that regard?

(Laughter.)

MR. CORY: Well, I think in all seriousness, for various reasons, the appearance of homosexuals in the theater may be a little bit higher than the percentage of homosexuals in society generally; but not very much higher. It is just that the nature

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL

of the theater is probably such where these people can refrain from concealment, can show themselves a little more openly, can even, possibly, gain some advantages from doing so, and so on.

If fifteen or twenty per cent, instead of ten or twelve per cent, are around, and if they show -- if large numbers of this fifteen or twenty per cent show their inclinations rather openly and self-avowedly, then it looks like a tremendous number.

I also want to comment that the charge has been made that many, that some of these people, or many of them, as the case may be, are not entirely competent and have sloughed their way to the top; and I would say that this seems to be a concomitant of sex generally, that we have had numerous such instances of women in Hollywood. One of whom was a rather, was nationally known, or internationally known to be the mistress of a famous newspaper magnate, and who was completely devoid of any talent, and was foisted upon the American people.

I think this is a very unfortunate thing for people of lesser talents to be given greater opportunities of promotion or leads, as the case may be, because they know whom to sleep with.

I think this is a very unfortunate thing, whether they are of different sexes or the same sex, when it happens.

CONFIDENTIAL

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QUESTION: Mr. Cory, I wonder if you could give us some comments on the effects of what seems to be a rather favorable change in the legal code in the State of Illinois, as of 1962?

MR. CORY: Well, for those of you who are not familiar with it, the American Law Institute adopted a national, a proposed national penal code, which has urged upon the 50 States, and which would revise many things in the present penal codes, including all the present sex laws.

The State of Illinois adopted this code almost completely as suggested by the American Law Institute or, perhaps my chronology may be a little wrong, maybe the State of Illinois has ... the adoption may have preceded its adoption by the ALI. Nevertheless, this code is based upon the concept of what is today known in sex circles as consenting adults, that what should be banned, legally banned in sex activities, is any activities that are indulged in other than by consenting adults; other than by two people of sound mind, right age, and sound body, consenting to have such activities with each other.

(u)  
(X)

This question of consenting adults is also taken into the question of what constitutes privacy, and so on.

This code was adopted, therefore, in the State of Illinois. Homosexual activity as such, in private, is between

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

two people, consenting adults, is not in any way illegal.

It happens to be my opinion, however, that although this is a most desirable change in a penal code, its importance has been greatly exaggerated in England and in a few circles in the United States.

I believe that the question of legality or illegality of their activity, while it is of some interest to the homosexual, is not crucial. I believe the crucial question is social attitudes, is the self-image, is the ability of an individual to assert himself, to state what he is, and not to be afraid of being known, and not to be punished from a societal point of view for being known. (u) (X)

The question of apprehension by the law, although it does involve a few individuals here and there, has not been a crucial, has not been as crucial a one as it would seem, when one studies what has happened in England.

I believe that while the campaign to change the law, and to take away such punishment, is useful as a part of public education; and is therefore a wedge, is a hook on which you can hang the whole new concept that you are expressing to the public.

I have great fears that a large number of people in England, who are involved in this question, are going to be

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

grossly disappointed to find that ~~a change in the~~ British law is not going to change their position in society to any great extent.

QUESTION: I am from North Carolina, and several months ago, around March, we had a big purge. I was not there, but quite a few of my friends were, and my parents were. They kept me well informed, well in contact with what was going on.

My parents know I am homosexual, because I have been a homosexual for a long time.

The homosexual law in North Carolina has not been changed, and, as far as I can remember back, it has been there probably sixty-five years; and all I know, if it is going to be changed, I want to know if anything is being done about it, or will anything be done about it? (u) (X)

MR. CONY: I believe all these changes will take place; but I cannot state when.

Let me say that the man responsible, the professor of the law who is largely responsible for the change in the penal code in Illinois, has received numerous invitations to go to other states to study their penal law, at the expense of the state governments, and make proposals for a change.

He informed me that he had an extremely attractive offer for just such a thing from no less than the State of

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Georgia, which is not known for its great liberalism in these things.

I cite this because ... and the State of Georgia was not unaware of what he had done in the area of sex, which attracted much more attention than any other change that he proposed or put through in the penal laws.

It was also discussed -- many people thought that all they were changing was the sex part; and they were very much aware of this.

There is a great deal of agitation, but why this happened in North Carolina, I have no idea. But, again, I suspect that it is a demagogic, political issue and that, quietly, the more responsible members of the community, including the political members, if they could put this through very, very quietly, they would like very, very much to have the type of reform that has already been instituted in Illinois, or something akin to it. (u) (X)

This is my belief; and I think society is going in this direction. I hope I am right. I have no proof of it.

QUESTION: A lot of them were picked up, arrested, convicted on hearsay, and not by two people admitting or anything like that. It was by one other person saying that he had heard or saw something. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

114  
MR. CORY: I don't know of the case, and I cannot  
comment on the legalities.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

There have been, undoubtedly, many instances in the area of homosexuality more than in any other areas -- where methods have been used that would be ordinarily considered quite disgraceful in any court.

This is because the people arrested may have panicked, may have been ill-advised, and so on; and also because they are frightened and permit themselves to be cross-examined and so on.

So that this is possible. And there are an increasing number of such cases being appealed to higher courts; and most of the higher courts, in these cases, have upheld the previously convicted party. (u) (X)

I will tell you of a case that I wish to mention, occurring in Philadelphia:

This was a case recently, where a man was arrested, and it was a case in which the arrest took place under conditions that ordinarily would have been considered absolutely impossible, namely, that the man was out on probation after another arrest and conviction in a homosexual case; and, despite that, he engaged a lawyer and fought the case on the basis of entrapment.

Which means, in layman's language, this crime would

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



not have been committed had a police officer not aggressively taken the initiative in inducing the crime to be committed; and he won the case.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

So that the courts are taking cognizance of the legalities; and particularly so in the higher courts.

I was present at a case in which, as a matter of fact, a judge said, in dismissing the case, that he personally that he personally was sorry he had to dismiss it, because he thought the defendant was guilty. And he was very unhappy about dismissing it. But the higher court had given instructions, as he went on to say, in a case of this type, where the arresting officer does not have a corroborating witness.

For then we are faced with a conflict of testimony, because, between the arresting officer and the defendant, then the defendant shall be believed if he brings in believable character witnesses. And the judge was angry at himself and at the higher court for giving him these instructions.

So I believe that the courts are acting in accordance to a greater and greater degree, in accordance with the legalities of the situation.

QUESTION: I would also like to ask a question, somewhat different.

In regards to the homosexuals here in Washington, the

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Honorable Mildred Reeves of the Municipal Court said, on August the 20th, in a particular case, of 1959, that she did not consider it illegal for two men or two consenting adults to have sex; and also she did not consider the grounds of entrapment as a legal way of putting someone in jail.

Now, to change the subject, sir, do you feel that the President's Committee on Equal Opportunities is a committee with which to file an appeal, in some way, for the government's position?

MR. CONY: Well, on the first part of your remarks, I just want to comment that I imagine that what the judge said in this instance was that she does not consider that it ought to be illegal. I do not think that a judge could say that it is, that that is against the law is not illegal; but this is a minor point.

I really don't know enough about the situation in Washington to advise as to whether one should go to one committee or another, as to what board of review to go to, how to file an appeal, and so on.

I believe I could answer this in two statements:

First, that it should be shown to all government bodies as being closely linked and extremely similar to minority group situations and civil rights.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

And, secondly, that the Mattachine Society of Washington is much, much better informed than I am of exactly what steps ought to be taken, and through what bodies; and I would suggest that you ask their advice.

(X) 14

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO : SAC, WFO (100-33796)

DATE: 7/23/63

b6  
b7C

FROM : SA [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON, D.C.

b2  
b7D

On 7/2/63 [REDACTED] advised he had attended a lecture sponsored by captioned organization on 6/11/63 at the Gramercy Inn, 1616 Rhode Island Ave. N.W., WDC. He made available the transcript of the lecture by DONALD WEBSTER CORY. This transcript consists of 47 pages, which include some questions and answers following the lecture. This transcript is being placed in the 1-A exhibit section of this file. (X)u

b2  
b7D

LCS/  
100-33796

DECLASSIFIED BY 5468820/etj  
ON 5-9-85

Classified by SP4 [REDACTED]  
Declassify on: OADR 3/21/84

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

44  
100-33796-48

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUL 23 1963	
FBI - WASH. F. O.	

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DIRECTOR, FBI

7/22/63

SAC, WFO (100-33796)

MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

RAWFOairtel to Director 6/10/63.

Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies of a transcript of a speech by DONALD WEBSTER CORY. As indicated in referenced airtel, CORY was requested by the Mattachine Society of Washington, D.C. to give a lecture at the Gramercy Inn, 1616 Rhode Island Avenue, N.W., on 6/11/63.

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[redacted] advised that he attended the lecture, and that there were approximately fifty individuals in attendance. (X)u

4 - Bureau  
1 - WFO

LCS:llr  
(4)

DECLASSIFIED BY 5668 Bx/rtj  
ON 5-2-85

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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DATE 2/1/94 BY SP10/rtj

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Classified by SP10/rtj  
Declassify on: OADR 5/15/84

Searched 211  
Serialized 211  
Indexed 211  
Filed 211

100-33796-45



# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington 25, D. C.

## REPORT

of the

## LATENT FINGERPRINT SECTION

Identification Division

YOUR FILE NO. **100-33796**  
 FBI FILE NO.  
 LATENT CASE NO. **45016**

August 13, 1963

TO: **SAC, WFO**

RE: **MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF  
 WASHINGTON, D. C.  
 IDENTIFICATION MATTER**

### Delivery of evidence to Latent Fingerprint Section

REFERENCE: **8-12-63, by SA [redacted]**  
 EXAMINATION REQUESTED BY: **WFO**  
 SPECIMENS: **Three-page statement**

b6  
 b7C

This report confirms and supplements the information furnished to SA [redacted] on 8-12-63.

Three latent fingerprints were developed on page one and one latent fingerprint developed on page two.

Latent prints not identical with fingerprints of several individuals with the name of [redacted] or with the fingerprints of [redacted]

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 b7C

No fingerprints were located for [redacted]

The three-page statement is enclosed. **100-33796-46**

Enc.

2 - WFO (66-3473)  
 (1 - 89-76)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
 DATE 3/21/86 BY SP6/klh

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[redacted]	

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 b7C

John Edgar Hoover, Director

THIS REPORT IS FURNISHED FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

DIRECTOR, FBI

8/7/63

SAC, WFO (100-33796)

ATT: CRIME RECORDS DIVISION

MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Enclosed for your information is a copy of a  
statement prepared by captioned organization entitled,  
"DISCRIMINATION AGAINST THE EMPLOYMENT OF HOMOSEXUALS".

*mlh*  
3-Bureau (Encl. 1) *sent*

2-WFO

LCS:pan *pan*  
(4) *not out*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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DATE 2/7/84 BY SP4/clu/pmb

100-33796-47  
Searched \_\_\_\_\_  
Serialized 24  
Indexed \_\_\_\_\_  
Filed 24

'Not a Society of Homosexuals' / 5

## Group Defends Fund Collecting Role

By MILTON BERLINER

A House District subcommittee witness yesterday denied a charge by Rep. John Dowdy (D., Tex.) that the Mattachine Society of Washington "is a society of homosexuals."

"The Mattachine Society is a civil liberties organization," Franklin E. Kameny, president of the organization testified. "Homosexuals constitute a minority group no different, as such, from other minority groups."

Mr. Kameny was appearing in opposition to a bill revoking the group's right to collect funds to combat prejudice against homosexuals and "achieve for the homosexual minority full equality with their fellow citizens."

### VIEWS

Chairman John Dowdy (D.,

Tex.) first asked Asst. Corp. Counsel Robert F. Kneipp for the Commissioners' views.

The legislation, Mr. Kneipp replied, would require them to hold "due process" hearings on the applications of some 163 organizations for solicitation licenses.

Also, he said, since it was aimed specifically at a single organization, it was, in effect, a bill of attainder, which the Supreme Court has described as "legislative action which inflicts punishment without a trial."

### PROBLEMS

"This is a security problem," said Rep. Dowdy impatiently. "If these people (Mattachine Society) are a charitable organization, I've grown up in the wrong generation."

Mr. Kneipp said that Congress made the District charitable solicitation law so broad that the city had no choice but to issue a license to any group with an educational purpose.

"I wasn't here then," said Rep. Dowdy. "It comes down to the fact that you are permitting the promotion of perversion."

Mr. Kneipp said that from its constitution, the Mattachine Society apparently had an educational aim and came within the definition established by Congress.

"Then you think this sort of 'charitable' fund solicitation should be permitted?" asked Rep. Frank Horton (R., N. Y.).

"It's not a question of whether the law DOES permit it," Mr. Kneipp replied.

Mr. Kameny said, "We are a reputable, responsible group, working seriously in an area where much work is needed and very little is being done."

"Did you work for the Government?" Rep. Dowdy interrupted the statement.

"Yes, in the Defense Department," replied Mr. Kameny who later said he was a physicist and an astronomer.

"Were you dismissed for security reasons?"

"No. For alleged immoral conduct, unproved."

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THE EVENING STAR

Date **88** Date **AUG 9 1963**

## Society Refuses List **88** To District Committee

A spokesman for a Washington organization formed to protect homosexuals from discrimination today repeatedly refused to give membership information to members of a House District Subcommittee.

The subcommittee is holding hearings on a bill aimed at weakening operations of the organizations, the Mattachine Society of Washington. The measure, introduced by Subcommittee Chairman Dowdy, would revoke the group's permit

for fund raising activities in the District.

Today's hearing was marked by unsuccessful efforts by subcommittee members to get personnel details on the organization from Franklin E. Kameny, its president.

Mr. Kameny refused to give the names of members, other than officers of the organization who already are listed on the application for the District fund raising license. The witness also declined to give addresses of the officers and to say whether the names listed on the license application papers are or are not pseudonyms.

Mr. Kameny said he was limiting his testimony in line with the organization's constitution. The questioning was led by Mr. Dowdy, Democrat of Texas, and Representative Horton, Republican of New York.

At one point, Mr. Dowdy quoted from the Bible passages condemning homosexual acts. The witness retorted that he thought it is "grossly improper" for a member of Congress to use arguments based on religion.

Mr. Kameny told the subcommittee that a major goal of his group is to try to erase the image of a homosexual being a "horrible monster."

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# D.C. Fights Bill Cutting Help for Homosexuals

A bill aimed at crippling operations of a Washington group that is working to improve the lot of the homosexual was attacked on constitutional grounds today by District government officials.

The Commissioners opposed the measure at a hearing before a House District Subcommittee.

The bill, introduced by Representative Dowdy, Democrat of Texas, the subcommittee chairman, would revoke a fund-raising permit issued by city officials to the Mattachine Society of Washington. This organization, according to its charter, was formed to protect homosexuals from discrimination.

At today's hearing, subcommittee Chairman Dowdy expressed shock that a situation could have developed where District officials have no legal choice but to approve a fund-raising license for such an organization.

## Amendments Ordered

"I've grown up in a wrong age," Mr. Dowdy said.

Near the close of the hearing, which will be resumed tomorrow, city officials were instructed by the subcommittee members to draft amendments to the District's Charitable Solicitations Act that would provide legal ground for blocking fund-raising drives for objectionable goals.

Assistant Corporation Coun-

sel Robert F. Kneipp explained that there are no provisions for controlling the issuance of fund-campaign licenses provided the organization falls under one of several broad categories.

Mr. Kneipp drew some critical comments from some subcommittee members when he testified that the Mattachine Society's charter brings its fund campaign under an educational category.

The bill by Mr. Dowdy, which was opposed in person by the president of the Mattachine Society of Washington, has two sections. One section specifically calls for the revocation of the organization's fund-raising license.

Mr. Kneipp said the Commissioners oppose this provision on constitutional grounds.

## Second Section of Bill

The other section of the bill would provide that no solicitation permits would be issued unless the Commissioners decide that the "solicitation which would be authorized by such certificate will benefit or assist in promoting the health, welfare and morals of the District . . ."

The Commissioners object to this section, Mr. Kneipp said, because it would require hearings on all permit applications, which would impose "a heavy and difficult burden"

In a letter to the House District Committee, the Commissioners, after spelling out their objections to the bill, emphasized that disposition "is not to be construed as approving homosexual practices."

The president of the Mattachine Society of Washington, Franklin E. Kameny, began to read a prepared statement but was cut off when the subcommittee was forced to close the hearing after the House went into session.

The subcommittee put into the record a letter stating that the District Republican Committee supports the Commissioners in opposing the bill. The letter carried the signature of Margaret A. Haywood, identified as special counsel for the Republican committee.

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FBI - WASH. F. O.	

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8-20-63

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO : SAC, WFO [redacted]

DATE: 7/11/63

FROM : SA [redacted]

☒ CI

☐ SI

☐ PCI

☐ PSI

SUBJECT: [redacted]

Dates of Contact

6/28/63

Classified by SP4/ML/ML  
Declassify on: OADR 3/21/84

Titles and File #s on which contacted

MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

100-33796

NOTORIOUS PLACES OF AMUSEMENT

94-65 Sub M

SEXUAL PERVERTS, WASHINGTON, D. C., AREA

94-65 Sub P

Purpose and results of contact

☐ NEGATIVE

☒ POSITIVE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 3/21/80 BY SP4/ML/ML

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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Informant advised that on the night of Tuesday, 6/11/63, he attended a meeting of the Mattachine Society of Washington in which the speaker was DONALD WERTER CORY. The meeting was held at the Gramercy Inn, 1616 Rhode Island Avenue, N. W. Admission was by invitation and a charge of \$1.50 per person was levied. Informant advised he attended this meeting with [redacted] a homosexual who belongs to the society and who had received an invitation. Informant stated CORY is well known as the author of the book "The Homosexual in America" and the book "Homosexuality, A Cross Cultural Approach."

Informant recognized [redacted] for the Mattachine Society and also [redacted] homosexuals about whom he has furnished information previously, and another

☒ Informant certified that he has furnished all information obtained by him since last contact.

Rating

SAME

Coverage

SAME

Personal Data

DECLASSIFIED BY 5-9-85 5668240/ty  
ON [redacted]

100-33796-510  
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SERIALIZED FILED  
JUL 12 1963

(1-100-33796) (Enc. 5)  
(1-94-65 Sub P)

(1-94-65 Sub M)  
(1-62-8793)

JRT:peb  
(6)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

prayer [redacted] [redacted]

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WFO [redacted]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

homosexual [redacted]

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[redacted] Informant stated there were approximately 75 persons at the meeting and that he recognized approximately 25 of these persons as homosexuals, with whom he had previously come in contact in the past. He stated the remainder of the persons were unknown to him but the majority of them from their appearance and mannerisms appeared to be homosexuals. Informant advised he purchased two copies of CORY's book "The Homosexual in America" and that CORY personally autographed them for him. Informant picked up five pieces of literature which are attached to the copy of this FD-302 which has been designated for the file on the Mattachine Society.

The pieces of literature are as follows:

- (1) "In Case You Didn't Know," a pamphlet;
- (2) "The Mattachine Newsletter" for June, 1963, Volume VIII, Number 6, published by The Mattachine Society Inc. of New York, 1133 Broadway, New York 10, New York;
- (3) An invitation to a meeting in the Scott Room of the Gramercy Inn, 1010 Rhode Island Avenue, N. W., at 8 p.m. sponsored by the Mattachine Society of Washington;
- (4) "Discrimination Against the Employment of Homosexuals," a statement prepared by the Mattachine Society of Washington dated February 28, 1963;
- (5) Mattachine Society of Washington "Gazette" Volume I, Number 1, for May, 1963.

Informant advised he had arrived a little late for the meeting and CORY apparently had just a few minutes before started to talk. Informant advised there was nothing new in CORY's remarks, that he generally followed the "party line" of the Mattachine Society, that the homosexual should not be discriminated against in housing, Government employment, that they were not security risks, that they should not receive dishonorable discharges from the Armed Forces, and that they were excellent workers. CORY made the statement that in his estimation there were approximately 12 million homosexuals in Government service. CORY did not document his estimate.

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Informant advised [redacted]

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WFO [redacted]

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[redacted] (K) u

Informant advised he had participated in the "March on Washington Now" on 6/14/68, from Lafayette Park to the District Building and then to the Department of Justice. Informant advised he was not affiliated with any of the groups in the march but he had marched because he was sympathetic with the plight of the Negro in Washington. He stated upon arrival at Lafayette Park, he noticed a Negro male carrying a sign "Equality for All." He asked the Negro to let him carry the sign, the Negro agreed, and he carried the sign in the parade.

Informant advised he had been unable to obtain any further information from [redacted] concerning [redacted]

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With reference to the Corrective Valet Shop, about which informant previously furnished information to the effect that this shop is a place where homosexuals can be obtained upon request on a commercial basis, [redacted]

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Informant advised he has had no further contact with [redacted] homosexuals about whom he previously furnished information but that he intended to have further meetings with them and will advise of their full identity.

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Informant advised he has not seen [redacted] and that possibly she may have left town.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : SAC, WFO (100-33796)

DATE: 8/30/63

FROM : SA

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b7C

SUBJECT: MATTACHINE SOCIETY

At 7:55 p.m. 8/30/63, I received an anonymous call from a male, apparently a Caucasian, who indicated he had received information that homosexuals may picket the Department of Justice Friday, September 6, 1963, inferring they would protest that the FBI discriminates against homosexuals.

The caller refused to identify himself or furnish the names of any participants.

## LEAD

## WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

AT WASHINGTON, D. C. Will contact informants in the homosexual field to determine the truth of the caller's statement.

1-WFO

LEW:ljn  
(1)

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DATE 3/21/84 BY SP6/ewj/fh

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## D. C. Hearing To Challenge Homosexuals

Revocation of a certificate of registration issued to the Mattachine Society of Washington, an organization formed to combat discrimination against homosexuals, will be considered at a preliminary hearing September 24.

The society has been notified by the Department of Licenses and Inspections of the proposed revocation of its registration under the city's Charitable Solicitations Act. This registration gives the organization the right to solicit funds here.

The grounds cited in the Licenses and Inspections notice were that false names were given for the individuals listed as officers of the Mattachine Society.

The District Commissioners yesterday authorized issuing of subpoenas for summoning of witnesses to the hearing at 10 a.m. in the District Building.

Under the city's Charitable Solicitations Act, officers of any organization which solicits money here must register and disclose certain financial information. The present law is a disclosure measure only and makes no provision for rejection applications for registration.

A hearing was held recently on a bill designed to revoke the registration of the Mattachine Society, but questions were raised as to whether the measure violated constitutional safeguards.

At this hearing representatives of the Mattachine Society said their members sometimes used false names to avoid blackmail. This testimony furnished the grounds for the proposed revocation action by the Department of Licenses and Inspections.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 3/21/84 BY SP/...

b6  
b7C

b6  
b7C

100-33796-53

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
SEP 18 1963	

o. *[Signature]*



9/3/63

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, WFO (100-33796)

MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON, D.C.

At 7:55 p.m., 9/3/63, an anonymous call was received at WFO from a male, apparently a homosexual, who indicated he had received information that homosexuals may picket the Department of Justice, Friday, 9/6/63. He informed they would protest that the FBI was discriminating against homosexuals.

*inferred or implied?*  
The caller refused to identify himself or furnish the names of any participants.

WFO will contact informants in the homosexual field to determine the truth of the caller's information.

1 - Bureau

① - WFO

LCB:mhb/llr

(4) *llr*

AIRTEL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 2/1/84 BY *SP6 BJA/MLK*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 3/2/84 BY *SP6 BJA/MLK*

100-33796-54  
Searched \_\_\_\_\_  
Serialized *llr*  
Indexed \_\_\_\_\_  
Filed *llr*

100-33796



**CONFIDENTIAL**

September 8, 1963

On September 8, 1963, a source of information advised that he has recently received information that approximately 150 members of the New York City Gay Liberation Society, which will be joined by members of the Washington D. C. chapter of the Gay Liberation Society, plan to picket the White House on October 10, 1963. (u)

The source stated the purpose of the demonstration is to protest the United States Government's discrimination against homosexuals in federal employment. (u)

b2  
b7D  
4 - Bureau  
2 - New York  
2 - WFO (1-100-32796)

LCS:nmb  
(8)

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ON 5-8-85

**CONFIDENTIAL**

100 33796-55  
Searched  
Serialized  
Indexed  
Filed

9/8/83

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

b2  
b7D

FROM: SAC, WFO [redacted] (X)u

[redacted] (X)u

ReNYairtel to Bureau 8/21/83.

Enclosed for Bureau are the original and three copies and for the New York Office two copies of a letterhead memorandum concerning contact with [redacted] informant regarding a proposed demonstration at the White House by [redacted] on 10/25/83. (X)u

The New York Office attempt to verify information furnished by informant.

WFO will maintain contact with informant as well as other established sources in an effort to verify this information.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 4)  
2 - New York (Enc. 2)  
1 - WFO  
(100-33796)

DECLASSIFIED BY SP-10/1/84  
ON 5-8-85

LCS:mmb  
(7)

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Declassify on: DATE  
3/26/84

AIRTEL

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

100-33796-56  
Searched  
Serialized  
Indexed  
Filed

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

MEMORANDUM

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: SEP 27 1963

FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (62-0)

SUBJECT: ECHO  
EAST COAST HOMOPHILE ORGANIZATIONS  
INFORMATION CONCERNING

On 9/4/63 HOWARD R. LEARY, Commissioner, Philadelphia Police Department, Philadelphia, Pa., by letter furnished the Philadelphia Office with two printed circulars of the captioned organization.

Prior to the receipt of these circulars, the Philadelphia Office had been informed that on the weekend of 8/30/63 a convention was held at the Drake Hotel, 15th and Spruce Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., by this organization. It was reported that the group was comprised of homosexuals and the purpose of the convention was to discuss at length the justification of the homosexual movement.

The first circular explains the various participating organizations and is being set forth herewith for the information of the Bureau and other interested Offices where organizations are apparently in existence in their respective territories.

PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS

DAUGHTERS OF BILITIS, INC.  
New York Chapter, P.O. Box 3629  
Grand Central Station  
New York, N.Y. - 10017

PURPOSE

The Daughters of Bilitis is a women's organization

- 2 - Bureau
- 2 - Chicago
- 2 - Los Angeles
- 2 - New York
- 2 - WFO
- 2 - Philadelphia (62-0)

JFP/cas  
(12)

100 - 33796 57

ef

incorporated in California with chapters in New York, Los Angeles, Chicago and San Francisco, dedicated to the promoting the integration of the homosexual into society by:

Educating the public to better understanding of homosexuality.

Educating the homosexual woman to enable her to understand herself and make her adjustment to society.

Participating in research projects by duly authorized experts directed toward further knowledge of the homosexual.

Investigating and promoting reform of the penal code for a more equitable treatment of the homosexual.

#### ACTIVITIES

Major activities of the Daughters of Bilitis have included:

Maintaining a reference library of works on the sex deviate theme.

Administrating and supporting the BLANCHE M. BAKER Memorial Scholarship Fund.

Cooperating with and stimulating reputable research efforts.

Sponsoring public discussions and assisting in the presentation of educational TV, radio and classroom programs on pertinent subjects.

#### MEMBERSHIP REQUIREMENTS

Membership in the Daughters Of Bilitis is limited to women 21 years of age or older.

#### PUBLICATION

The Ladder, published monthly.

JANUS SOCIETY OF DELAWARE VALLEY  
Room 229, 34 South 17th Street  
Philadelphia, Pa. - 19103

#### **PURPOSE**

The Janus Society is an organization interested in the problems of homosexuals. It encourages medical and social research, sponsors educational programs to promote understanding of the problems of such people, and encourages high social and moral standards in homosexuals.

#### **ACTIVITIES**

Major activities of the Janus Society have included:

A continuing policy of public education illustrated by assistance in preparation of such major magazine articles as "The Furtive Fraternity" in the Greater Philadelphia Magazine, and public appearance and participation in radio and TV programs such as the Red Fernin Show and the Ed Harvey Show.

Sponsorship of public lectures by distinguished authorities in the field of homosexuality.

A referral service consisting of lawyers, bondsmen and psychologists.

Cooperation with psychologists in studies concerning homosexuality.

#### **MEMBERSHIP REQUIREMENTS**

Membership is open to anyone over 21 years of age who supports the purposes of the Janus Society. There are no limitations in regard to race, creed, color, gender or sexual preference.

#### **PUBLICATION**

The Janus Newsletter, published monthly.

THE MATTHEW SCHEIDT, INC. OF NEW YORK  
Room 304, 1135 Broadway  
New York, N.Y. - 10010

#### **PURPOSE**

The purpose of the Kitchell Society is:

To sponsor, supervise, and conduct scientific research in the behavioral sciences and publish the results.

PH 62-0

To create among members of the general and professional public an interest in and knowledge and understanding of sex behavior problems and to sponsor and conduct educational enterprises in connection therewith.

To aid in the adjustment to society of any person with sex behavioral problems.

To protect persons with sex behavioral problems from discrimination.

#### ACTIVITIES

Major activities of the Mattachine Society include:

An employment service for homosexuals who find it difficult to secure employment.

A referral service consisting of lawyers, ministers, and psychologists for homosexuals in need.

Cooperation with research groups in providing homosexuals subjects for research projects.

Sponsors monthly public lectures by recognized authorities on homosexuality, and provides speakers for community organizations seeking information on homosexuality.

#### MEMBERSHIP REQUIREMENTS

Membership is open to anyone 21 years of age or over and pledges to uphold the Mattachine Society constitution and by-laws. There are no restrictions as to race, creed, gender, or sexual persuasion.

#### PUBLICATION

New York Mattachine Newsletter, published monthly.

MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON  
Post Office Box 1032  
Washington, D.C. - 20013

#### PURPOSE

The purpose of the Mattachine Society of Washington is to act by any lawful means:

PH 62-0

To secure for homosexuals basic rights and liberties guaranteed to all Americans.

To equalize the status and position of the homosexual with that of the heterosexual.

To secure for the homosexual the right to develop and achieve his full potential.

To inform and enlighten the public about homosexuality.

To assist, protect and counsel the homosexual in need.

#### ACTIVITIES

Major activities of the Mattachine Society of Washington have included:

An extensive continuing program of communication and negotiation with officials throughout the Federal Government in an attempt to bring about a reconsideration of present policy toward homosexuals.

A conference at the Pentagon on Security clearances for homosexuals.

Issuance and wide distribution of a statement on employment discrimination.

Establishment of a working relationship with the National Capital Area Civil Liberties Union, particular with a committee drawing up a white paper on Federal discrimination against the employment of homosexuals.

A meeting with [redacted] of the Selective Service System, on problems relating to the homosexual in the armed forces.

Testifying at a hearing before the House Committee on the District of Columbia in order to protest a bill aimed at curbing the activities of the Mattachine Society of Washington.

#### MEMBERSHIP REQUIREMENTS

Membership in the Mattachine Society of Washington is unrestricted, provided the applicant subscribes to its statement of purpose.

**PUBLICATION**

The Gazette, published monthly.

**E C H O**

**HISTORY**

Representatives of the Janus Society of Delaware Valley, Mattachine Society of Washington, New York Chapter of the Daughters of Bilitis, Inc., and the Mattachine Society, Inc., of New York met in Philadelphia in January 1963. They proposed to explore means of closer cooperation among East Coast organizations working in the field of homosexuality. They decided that ECHO should be established as an informal affiliation for the purpose of:

1. Facilitation of closer communication among homophile member groups.
2. Sponsoring a public convention on the problems of homosexuality.

The over-all purpose of ECHO is the improvement of the status of the homosexual by lawful means.

**CONVENTION PARTICIPANTS**

Participation in the 1963 Convention is limited to those homophile groups in the Eastern United States which are formally organized and invite general public membership.

**FINANCIAL SUPPORT**

ECHO activities are financed by contributions from each member group, and from other interested individuals and groups.

ECHO needs your support. Contributions are most welcome and may be made to ECHO in care of any sponsor group.

The second circular outlines the convention program which is also set forth herewith inasmuch as speakers appearing before the organization are set out and may be of future interest to the Bureau and other Offices in connection with other matters.



PH 62-0

1963 CONVENTION

August 31 - September 1

HOMOSEXUALITY - TIME FOR REAPPRAISAL

Drake Hotel

Philadelphia, Pa.

DAUGHTERS OF BILITIS, NEW YORK CHAPTER

JANUS SOCIETY OF DELAWARE VALLEY

THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY, INC., OF NEW YORK

THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

PROGRAM

Saturday, August 31

9:00 -

10:00 a.m.

REGISTRATION - Drake Hotel - Spruce Room,  
Mezzanine

MORNING SESSION: THE HOMOPHILE MOVEMENT

10:00 a.m.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME

Miss JOAN FRASER, Coordinator, ECHO Convention  
Brief remarks of sponsoring organizations

10:30 a.m.

ADDRESS: EMERGENCE OF THE AMERICAN HOMOPHILE  
MOVEMENT

DONALD WEBSTER CORE, author of "The Homosexual  
in America"

11:00 a.m.

Address: THE HOMOPHILE MOVEMENT AND THE EFFEMINATE  
HOMOSEXUAL

R.E.L. MASTERS, author of "The Homosexual  
Revolution"

12:30 p.m.

LUNCHEON - Spruce Room

Address: THE CHURCH AND HOMOSEXUALITY

Rev. EDWARD LEE, Holy Trinity Episcopal Church,  
Philadelphia

PH 62-0

AFTERNOON SESSION:

HOMOSEXUALITY - RESEARCH TABOO

2:30 p.m.

PANEL

Moderator: WARDELL B. POMEROY, Ph.D., Director  
of Field Research; Institute for Sex Research, Inc.

PANEL OF PSYCHOLOGISTS:

HAROLD GREENWALD, Ph.D. - New York

ROBERT HARPER, Ph.D. - Washington

IRVING JACKS, Ph.D. - Philadelphia

3:45 p.m.

QUESTIONS AND DISCUSSION

7:30 p.m.

BANQUET - Spruce Room

Featured Address: SEXUAL FREEDOM AND HOMOSEXUALITY:  
The Right of a Man to Be Wrong

ALBERT ELLIS, Ph.D., Psychologist, author  
of "Sex Without Fear"

Sunday, September 1

2:00 p.m.

ADDRESS: THE HOMOSEXUAL IN HETEROSEXUAL LITERATURE

MISS ARTEMIS SMITH, author of "Hark the  
Pterodactyl!"

2:45 p.m.

ADDRESS: THE HOMOSEXUAL AND THE U.S. GOVERNMENT

FRANKLIN E. KAMENY, Ph.D.

3:30 p.m.

ADDRESS: THE HOMOSEXUAL AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

CHARLES ROISMAN, ESQ., Member, Pennsylvania Bar

4:15 p.m.

Address: THE NEED FOR AN OBJECTIVE APPROACH  
TO HOMOSEXUALITY

WAINWRIGHT CHURCHILL, D. Ed., Psychoanalyst

Concluding remarks: Miss JOAN FRASER

FEES

Entire Convention	\$15.00
Lecture sessions only (No charge to A.P.A. registrants)	5.00
Saturday only	3.00
Sunday only	3.00
Luncheon only	5.00
Banquet only	8.00

The Philadelphia Office has had no previous information of any conventions of this type having been held. It is suggested that the Bureau and other Offices receiving copies of this letter inform the appropriate organizations and the names of the individuals mentioned.

No investigation is being conducted by the Philadelphia Office; however, the circulars obtained will be retained.

THE WASH. POST & TIMES HERALD

Page B-4 Date 12/4/63

## Homosexual Group Turns in Permit

The Mattachine Society of Washington, an organization created to combat discrimination against homosexuals, has surrendered a charitable solicitation permit that the District proposed to revoke. The Society's attorney, Monroe H. Freeman, told District officials the permit was returned because the organization is exempt from the solicitation law because it receives less than \$1500 a year in contributions.

Capitol Hill opposition to the issuance of the permit led to the introduction of a bill ordering its revocation.

C. T. Nottingham, superintendent of licenses and permits, disclosed the return of the permit yesterday during a

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DATE 3/22/84 BY SP4/duj/ku

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100-33796-59

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b7C

WFO copy



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

October 22, 1963

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

PROPOSED DEMONSTRATION AT WHITE HOUSE  
BY HOMOSEXUALS ON OCTOBER 25, 1963

On September 3, 1963, a source advised that he has recently received information that approximately 100 members of the New York City Mattachine Society, which will be joined by members of the Washington, D. C. Chapter of the Mattachine Society plan to picket the White House on October 25, 1963. (R)u

The source stated the purpose of the demonstration is to protest the United States Government's discrimination against homosexuals in federal government. (R)u

On October 21, 1963, the source, who previously furnished information concerning the above matter, was contacted. He advised he has heard no further information concerning the proposed demonstration and is of the opinion it has been called off, at least for the time being. (R)u

He stated if additional information concerning the demonstration should come to his attention, he would immediately make this information available. (R)u

DECLASSIFIED BY 5668 Ljt  
ON 5-8-85

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1 - Bureau  
2 - WFO  
HGS:mpc  
(6)

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10/11/63

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AIRTEL

b2  
b7D

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI [redacted] (X)u

FROM: SAC, [redacted] (X)u

[redacted] (X)u

Re WFOairtel to Bureau 9/5/63.

Enclosed for Bureau are the original and three copies of a LHM concerning contact with captioned informant regarding a proposed demonstration at the White House by Monocornals on 10/10/63. (X)u

Contents of WFO LHM 9/5/63 are being incorporated in instant LHM in order to make it complete. (X)u

3 - Bureau (Enc. 4)

2 - WFO

100-33796

LCS:mpe

(5)

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Declassify on: OADR

3/26/84

AIRTEL

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ON 5-8-85

CONFIDENTIAL

100-33796-61

Searched \_\_\_\_\_

Serialized \_\_\_\_\_

Indexed \_\_\_\_\_

Filed \_\_\_\_\_

10/24/63

**AIRTEL**

**TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-403320)**  
**FROM: SAC, WFO (100-33796)**  
**SUBJECT: MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON**

On 10/23/63, Deputy Chief ROY BLICK, Morale Division, Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D.C., advised he had just received a flyer in the mail announcing that on Saturday, 10/26/63, STEVE ALLISON of Radio Station WOL, Washington, D.C., 1330 on the radio dial, would be broadcasting from Henry's Hide-A-Way Restaurant, 1831 Fourth Street, N.E., from 10:00 p.m., 10/26/63, to 12:00 a.m., 10/27/63. The flyer announced that ALLISON would interview the President and Vice-President of the Mattachine Society of Washington, a government official, and other persons interested in the problems of the homosexual.

For the information of the Bureau.

*ml*  
3- Bureau  
1- WFO

JET:phg  
(4)

AIRTEL

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DATE 2/7/84 BY SP4/abf/ndy

*RP*

100 33796-62  
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Indexed \_\_\_\_\_  
Filed \_\_\_\_\_



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Please Refer to

New York, New York  
October 22, 1963

Proposed Demonstration At White House  
By Homosexuals in October, 1963

Confidential sources familiar with certain phases of homosexual activities within the Greater New York City area were contacted during September and October, 1963, and advised they had no information concerning captioned matter.

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DATE 3/26/84 BY SP4/ab/llh

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100-33796-63  
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DIRECTOR, FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

10/22/63

SAC, NEW YORK (100-133965) (6)

PROPOSED DEMONSTRATION AT WHITE HOUSE  
BY HOMOSEXUALS IN OCTOBER, 1963

b2  
b7D

Re WFO airtel to Bu, 9/5/63, captioned  
[redacted] with attached LHM captioned as instant  
case. (R)u

Enclosed for the Bureau are the original and  
seven copies of a LHM concerning contact with  
confidential sources in the NY area, regarding Proposed  
Demonstration at the White House, 10/25/63.

Also enclosed are two copies of same  
LHM for WFO. Confidential sources referred to in  
attached LHM are as follows:

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DECLASSIFIED BY 566880 JF  
ON 5-8-85

Inasmuch as all information NYC negative concerning  
this matter, no further investigation being conducted at  
this time and NY case being closed administratively.  
In the event any information should come to the attention  
of the NYO, it will be furnished immediately.

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5/26/84

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2-Bureau (Encls. 8)u  
2-WFO [redacted] (Encls. 2)  
1-New York (Encl. 1)

RAS:rac  
(6)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

100-33796-64  
137-2314-74  
INDEXED  
JF

SAC, CHICAGO

2/17/64

SAC, WFO (100-33796)

MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON  
IS - C

[redacted] of the  
Mattachine Society of Washington, and resided [redacted]  
[redacted] As you are aware, the Mattachine  
Society has chapters in several principal cities in the  
United States. The purpose of the Society is to remove  
the stigma from homosexuality and to eliminate bars to the  
employment of homosexuals in the Government and security  
type positions and to permit homosexuals to serve in the  
armed forces of the United States.

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[redacted] an active homosexual but not a member  
of the Mattachine Society, has advised that [redacted]  
supra, has left the Washington, D. C., area, permanently  
and is now residing in each of [redacted]  
[redacted] Reportedly he has been  
unsuccessful in obtaining employment. No physical  
description of [redacted] is available to WFO.

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For information.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 3/22/84 BY [signature]

2 - Chicago  
2 - WFO  
(1- [redacted])

JRT:lah  
(4)

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b7D

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Indexed [initials]  
Filed [initials]

4/9/64

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AIRTEL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

b2  
b7D

FROM: SAC, WFO [redacted] (100-33796)

ACADEMY AWARDS OF WASHINGTON, D.C.  
( A HOMOSEXUAL SOCIAL ACTIVITY )  
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

On 4/6/64, [redacted] advised that captioned social affair will be held at the Syriana Club, 1214 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., on 4/12/64, at 8:00 p.m. (X) u

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He stated the affair is being sponsored by one [redacted] and that they expect approximately 200 people to attend this affair. (X) u

The source advised that the majority of the homosexuals who attend this affair will be dressed as females and that they will vie for various honors through talent contests and awards will be presented to the "bitch" of the year, hostess of the year, Miss Washington, best-dressed homosexual and others. He stated the winners of these various categories will be presented with engraved trophies. (X) u

Deputy Chief ROY BLICK, MPD Morals Division, was been advised of the planned activity.

The above is furnished for the information of the Bureau.

3- Bureau  
① WFO

LCS:sc  
(4)

AIRTEL

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DECLASSIFIED BY 5668 BSA/TJ  
ON 5-8-85

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100-33796-68

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

## Memorandum

TO : SAC WFO [REDACTED]

DATE: 5/15/64

FROM : SA [REDACTED]

☐ CI☐ SI☒ PCI☐ PSI

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

PSI

## Dates of Contact

5/11/64 by SAs [REDACTED]

## Titles and File #s on which contacted

UNSUB; [REDACTED]

## Purpose and results of contact

☐ NEGATIVE☒ POSITIVE[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
MACHINE SOCIETY  
GIIF (Sexual Deviates, D.C.)100-33796  
94-65 (Sub P)

RE: [REDACTED]

The disappearance of the victim and the artist's conception of the subject were made known to the PCI. Upon reviewing the artist's conception, he advised that he knew of no one [REDACTED] answering the description of the suspect, that he would be alert to any information coming to his attention and immediately report same.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/10/84 BY SP4 [REDACTED]

Coverage

Same

☒ Informant certified that he has furnished all information obtained by him since last contact.

Rating

Very good

## Personal Data

PCI is a homosexual. He is employed in NW downtown WDC

3- WFO (1- 100-33796)  
(1- 94-65 Sub P)GRF:cms  
(3)

100-33796-69

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MAY 18 1964	
FBI - WASH. F. O.	

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WFO [REDACTED]  
RE: [REDACTED]

The photographs of the above subjects in instant captioned cases were displayed to the PCI. He advised that none of these was known to him, and that he would be alert to any information coming to his attention concerning them.

PCI related that he had attended the academy awards at Washington, DC, as sponsored by the Metachine Society held at the Syriana Restaurant, 1214 Connecticut Avenue, 4/12/64. He advised this affair was attended by approximately 200 individuals, homosexuals and various awards were made for costumes including male homosexuals made up as young ladies and other events. PCI related that he received a trophy for the "gayest guy in 1964."

The PCI advised that there are now three "Hollywood Houses" housing homosexuals in the 18th and Monroe Street, N.W. area, and that the homosexual activities at "Utopia" located at Connecticut Avenue and Q Street area are still numerous. He advised that he did not believe that [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

b6  
b7C  
b7D

PCI advised he is [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

DIRECTOR, FBI

10/29/64

SAC, WFO (100-33796)

The Mattachine Society, Inc.;  
The Mattachine Society of Washington, D. C.;  
The Mattachine Society, Inc. of New York;  
The Janus Society of Philadelphia;  
The Daughters of Bilitis of New York;  
East Coast Homophile Organizations  
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Attached for the Bureau are five copies each of printed matter concerning the above-captioned organizations designated in the literature as East Coast Homophile Organizations. This material contains instructions on the following topics:

"How to Handle Federal Interrogations, "If You Are Arrested", along with a statement of purpose of the Mattachine Society of Washington Committee On Religious Concerns. The Bureau may desire to disseminate this material to Secret Service and/or other official agencies.

Copies of instant communication with attached material furnished to New York and Philadelphia Offices for information in view of the location of affiliated organizations of the Mattachine Society in those areas.

[redacted] Office of Emergency Planning, Executive Office of the President, made available the attached material to SA [redacted] on 10/28/64.

b6  
b7c

[redacted] stated the attached material had been obtained by an undercover investigator of one of the Armed Forces acting under the instructions of his superiors. It was indicated the material had been obtained during a recent meeting of homosexuals in the Washington, D. C. area and that copies of

- 2 - Bureau (Enc. 5)
- 1 - Philadelphia (Enc. 1)
- 2 - New York (Enc. 2)

- (1 - Mattachine Society of New York)
- (1 - Daughters of Bilitis of New York)

3 - WFO

- (1 - 121-14345) (Sex Deviates in Government)
- (1 - 94-65 Sub P) (Sex Deviates in Washington, D. C.)

JB:mpc  
(8)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2/4/81

BY SP5 [signature]

100-33796-70

[signature]

[signature]

WFO 100-33796

the material had been distributed to everyone present at the meeting.

Submitted for appropriate action and handling.

## EAST COAST HOMOPHILE ORGANIZATIONS

### HOW TO HANDLE A FEDERAL INTERROGATION

The discriminatory policies of the Federal Government in disqualifying the homosexual citizen from Federal employment, from eligibility for a security clearance, and from service in and fully honorable discharge from the Armed Forces, are not only not justified, but are gravely injurious to the national interest. It is, therefore, the patriotic duty of every American citizen to do everything lawfully within his power to impede and to obstruct the implementation of these policies, and to encourage others to do likewise. Central to that implementation is the conduct of investigations involving the administration of interrogations. To those finding themselves subjected to such interrogations, the following pointers and suggestions are offered.

1. No citizen is required to submit to an interrogation by any Federal official -- F.B.I., Civil Service Commission, military investigators, etc. -- or even to speak to them. However, in certain instances (for example, where you yourself, rather than an acquaintance are the subject of the investigation) it may be advisable to grant to the Government the privilege of interviewing you.

2. In case of such interrogation, your choice is NOT between telling truth or untruth, but between speaking and not speaking. Never lie, falsify, or misrepresent. On matters relating to homosexuality -- yours or anyone else's -- just refuse to speak.

3. If you are asked any questions at all on homosexuality, in any aspect, your ONLY answers should be: "These are matters which are of no proper concern to the Government of the United States under any circumstances whatever." and "This is information which the Government does not have the need to know." Stand your ground on these. Do not engage in philosophical or psychological or sociological discourses. Do not make use of the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution; it is not necessary, and may be harmful.

4. Sign no statements; take no lie detector tests; give no names or other information about any other person.

5. Under no circumstances tolerate unannounced visitations by investigators at your home or your place of employment. Refuse to speak to them; insist upon a proper appointment, at a time and place of YOUR choice and convenience. INSIST upon the right to be accompanied by one or more persons of your choice (without restriction to professional legal counsel) to act not only as counsel, but as witness.

6. The interrogators will try to cajole, to persuade, to bully, to demand, to threaten, to bargain. Do not be taken in. Regardless of what they may say and how they may act, they are "out to get you". Among a few of their favorite techniques are:

a. "You are not cooperating". Of course you are not. Continue not to.

b. "All of this is not really very important, and nothing will happen to you; we just need a few questions answered and your signature, so we can complete our records and close our files." Don't believe it.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/28/86 BY SP/Kela/uk

Continued on other side



c. "The laws or regulations require you to reply" This is not true, regardless of what may be quoted to you or even shown to you in print.

d. The "good guy and bad guy" approach. After interrogator A has unpleasantly browbeaten you for a while, interrogator B will intercede, supposedly as your friend, to try to make things easier for you, and to modify interrogator A's attitude. Do not be taken in. They are both your enemies.

7. This is stated with very strong over-emphasis, because extensive experience has shown that without it, this advice, as simple as it is, is not properly heeded: On matters having in any way to do with homosexuality, say NOTHING; "nothing" means NO thing; and "no" means NONE AT ALL, with NO exceptions. It does NOT mean "just a little". This means that you do NOT discuss juvenile homosexual experiences, and you do NOT discuss so-called passive acts, or anything else at all. You say NOTHING whatever. Do not attempt to exercise your judgement as to what may or may not be harmful to discuss. Close the door firmly and absolutely to discussion or comment upon ANY and EVERY aspect of homosexuality and, in fact, of sex generally.

8. Do not confirm information which they allegedly have. They may not have what they have led you to believe they have, and they may be only guessing or deducing. Even if there is no doubt as to their possession of information, you will be better off if there has been no confirmation or corroboration from you.

9. Insist that you be treated with the full respect and dignity due ALL American citizens in every status, by ALL their public servants, at ALL levels, at ALL times. If you are not so treated, walk out and do not return until you have received, in writing, as apology for past improper treatment, and assurances of future proper behavior. If you receive no such apology, object, by letter, to the appropriate Cabinet-level official, with details of the behavior and language involved, and inform your local Mattachine Society or other homophile organization.

Remember that the information involved in investigations is classified, as far as the Government is concerned. If anyone — particularly including your employer — is informed by anyone but you, of the subject or any details of an investigation of you, you can bring criminal charges against the investigators or other officials who have disclosed the information. Do so. At the same time, do not allow yourself to be misled into believing that you are not permitted to discuss any and all aspects of the matter with anyone you choose. You may seek counsel and advice from anyone, and are completely free to discuss all aspects of the matter with persons of your own choice, at all times.

11. Do not resign and do not allow yourself to be stampeded into a resignation; you must be given a reasonable amount of time to make a decision. Contest, first administratively, and then in the courts, as high as need be, all firings, less-than-fully-honorable discharges, and security clearance denials based upon homosexuality. To the fullest extent possible, challenge not the mere allegations of fact, but the policies, laws, and regulations involved.

By following the advice above, you will be serving not only your own best interests and those of your acquaintances and fellow citizens, but the best interests of your country.

The organizations listed below will be pleased to offer coaching, advice, and encouragement to those good citizens who wish lawfully to impede their government's ill-advised efforts to disqualify homosexuals, reducing them, thereby, to second-class citizenship, to the loss of all concerned except the enemies of our country.

The Mattachine Society of  
Washington  
P. O. Box 1032  
Washington, D. C. 20013

EMerson 2-2211

The Mattachine Society, Inc.  
of New York  
1133 Broadway - Room 516  
New York City, N. Y.

Watkins 4-7743

The Janus Society  
Room 229  
34 South 17th St.  
Philadelphia, Pa.

IO 3-9414

Daughters of Bilitis  
New York Chapter  
441 West 28th Street  
New York City, N. Y.

565 - 8865

For information, contact these organizations. In emergency, use the telephone numbers given.

-----  
IF YOU ARE ARRESTED  
 -----

An arrest is a serious matter. In an attempt to lessen the often disastrous consequences of an arrest, the following information, suggestions, and pointers are offered.

Whether explicitly stated below or not, this material refers specifically to the District of Columbia. While most of it is valid elsewhere, local laws do vary considerably, and therefore, authority competent to discuss the legal situation in each locality should be consulted.

A. Some of your rights under the law.

1(a) In the District of Columbia, in regard to private acts on the part of consenting adults, only certain acts of sodomy (on the part of both participants), narrowly and clearly defined in the District Code, are illegal. All other homosexual acts are permitted.

(b) Any act, public or private, which would be legal under the circumstances performed, on the part of a man and a woman, is legal on the part of two men or two women. This includes kissing and dancing. It should be kept in mind, however, as a matter of practical reality, that Disorderly Conduct is a loose and unfortunately ill-defined category, which both policemen and judges may well interpret more broadly and harshly for the homosexual than for the heterosexual.

2. Except under the most clearly suspicious of circumstances, you do not have to identify yourself to a policeman in any public street or park, or in any other public place or business establishment (such as a restaurant) at any hour of the day or night, or to account for your presence there. That you choose to be there is full and sufficient reason, whether the hour be 3 AM or 3 PM.

3. A policeman arresting you must inform you, upon your request, of the charge under which you are being arrested. Insist that you be so informed, promptly.

4. A policeman may not enter a home or a hotel room without a warrant. Do not allow him to cross the threshold.

B. If you are arrested

1. You have the right to make a telephone call to any person of your choice AS SOON AS YOU ENTER THE POLICE STATION. This is a right; it is not merely a privilege to be granted at the will and convenience of the Police. The Police are traditionally reluctant to allow the exercise of this right. Insist upon it.

2(a). You are required -- if the Police request it -- to allow your fingerprints and photograph to be taken.

(b) You are NOT required to give ANY other information. You do not even have to give your name and address, although it is usually advisable to do so. Say NOTHING more.

(Continued on other side)

2(c). Do NOT discuss ANY of the circumstances of the arrest or the events preceding it. Do not allow yourself to be drawn into philosophical discussions of homosexuality, sociology, etc., and do not discuss your own personal life and background in any way at all.

3. DO NOT TELL WHERE YOU ARE EMPLOYED.

The Police have the right to ask any questions they wish; you have the complete right to refuse to reply. They may be intimidatingly firm and insistent. Make your refusal equally firm and insistent.

Experience has shown that the worst tragedies occur, frequently, not on account of arrests themselves, but through unnecessary disclosure of information including, most importantly, place of employment.

4. Make no statements. Sign no statements.

5. Plead NOT guilty, and follow through. While a plea of Guilty may seem much more convenient and desirable at the time, this is a short-sighted view. From the long range viewpoint, a plea of Not Guilty is unlikely to result in more severe treatment, and may well diminish the lasting undesirable consequences of the arrest.

6. Do not forfeit collateral; elect to stand trial on a plea of Not Guilty. In the District of Columbia, forfeiture of collateral is essentially equivalent to a plea of guilty, with all the undesirable consequences that go with it.

7. Get a lawyer at the earliest possible moment; be fully truthful with him; follow his advice implicitly.

8. Even as an arrested citizen, you are still a citizen. Behave with dignity, and insist that the Police treat you, at ALL times, with the respect and dignity due ALL citizens by ALL public officials. If any ridicule, gibes, insults, taunts, jeers, or other improper behavior or language is directed against you, object at the time, object again later, by letter, to the Chief of Police, and inform your local Mattachine Society or other homophile organization.

For information, contact the following. In emergency, use the telephone numbers given.

The Mattachine Society of  
Washington  
P. O. Box 1032  
Washington, D. C. 20013  
EMerson 2-2211

The Mattachine Society, Inc.  
of New York  
1133 Broadway - Room 516  
New York City, NY  
WA 4-7743

The Janus Society  
34 South 17th St.  
Philadelphia, Pa  
LO 3-9414

Daughters of Bilitis  
New York Chapter  
441 West 23rd Street  
New York City, NY

565 - 8865

THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

COMMITTEE ON RELIGIOUS CONCERNS

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

- I. It is the purpose of this committee to approach the clergy, the leaders, and the laity of all religious groups in the metropolitan area of Washington, D. C., in order:
  - A. To effect the integration of the individual homosexual into the religious life of the community:
    1. By discussing with clergymen, religious leaders, and laity, singly and in groups, a clarification of the place and the role of the homosexual, as such, in the various religious congregations, leading to elimination of the rejection encountered by most homosexuals in most religious bodies.
    2. By establishing a referral service composed of knowledgeable clergymen, so that homosexuals, their parents, and their families, who desire assistance in regard to spiritual and religious problems involving homosexuality may be referred to an appropriate counsellor.
    3. By acting as liaison, as may be needed, between the religious community and the homosexual community of the greater Washington area.
  - B. To enlist the moral support and the active assistance of religious groups in metropolitan Washington, in the homosexuals' struggle for civil liberties and for human and social rights, acting with the assurance that religion seeks to promote basic freedoms for every individual, as irrespective of sexual orientation as of religion and race.
  - C. To inform the clergy, the leaders, and the laity of all religious groups about homosexuals and homosexuality:
    1. By aiding religious groups and religious leaders in the obtaining of accurate information (traditionally difficult to secure) about homosexuals and homosexuality, and suggesting informative publications and recommending or furnishing qualified lecturers on the subject of homosexuality.
    2. By encouraging inter-religious discussion of homosexuality, and providing clergymen and religious leaders who believe that society should no longer ignore a social problem of vast dimensions, with legitimate opportunities for inter-group exchanges of opinion.
- II. It is not a purpose of this committee to promulgate any spiritual or theological doctrines, but instead to ask each religious body constructively to approach, in its own way, the social, spiritual, and religious problems which arise as a result of present discriminatory attitudes toward homosexuals and homosexuality.

## EAST COAST HOMOPHILE ORGANIZATIONS

The discriminatory policies of the Federal Government in disqualifying the homosexual citizen from Federal employment, from eligibility for a security clearance, and from service in and fully honorable discharge from the Armed Forces, are not only not justified, but are gravely injurious to the national interest. It is, therefore, the patriotic duty of every American citizen to do everything lawfully within his power to impede and to obstruct the implementation of these policies, and to encourage others to do likewise. Central to that implementation is the conduct of investigations involving the administration of interrogations. To those finding themselves subjected to such interrogations, the following pointers and suggestions are offered.

1. No citizen is required to submit to an interrogation by any Federal official---F.B.I., Civil Service Commission, military investigators, etc.---or even to speak to them. However, in certain instances (for example, where you yourself, rather than an acquaintance are the subject of the investigation) it may be advisable to grant to the Government the privilege of interviewing you.

2. In case of such interrogation, your choice is NOT between telling truth or untruth, but between speaking and not speaking. Never lie, falsify, or misrepresent. On matters relating to homosexuality---yours or anyone else's---just refuse to speak.

3. If you are asked any questions at all on homosexuality, in any aspect, your ONLY answers should be: "These are matters which are of no proper concern to the Government of the United States under any circumstances whatever." and "This is information which the Government does not have to know." Stand your ground on these. Do not engage in philosophical or psychological or sociological discourses. Do not make use of the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution; it is not necessary, and may be harmful.

4. Sign no statements; take no lie detector tests; give no names or other information about any other person.

5. Under no circumstances tolerate unannounced visitations by investigators at your home or your place of employment. Refuse to speak to them; insist upon a proper appointment, at a time and place of YOUR choice and convenience. INSIST upon the right to be accompanied by one or more persons of your choice (without restriction to professional legal counsel) to act not only as counsel, but as witness.

6. The interrogators will try to cajole, to persuade, to bully, to demand, to threaten, to bargain. Do not be taken in. Regardless of what they may say and how they may act, they are "out to get you". Among a few of their favorite techniques are:

a. "You are not cooperating". Of course you are not. Continue not to.

b. "All of this is not really very important, and nothing will happen to you; we just need a few questions answered and your signature, so we can complete our records and close our files." Don't believe it.

c. "The laws or regulations require you to reply". This is not true, regardless of what may be quoted to you or even shown to you in print.

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2/4/81 BY SP5RJA/N

100-33796-71

XERO COPY

XERO COPY

XERO COPY

4. The "good guy and bad guy" approach. After interrogator A has unpleasantly browbeaten you for a while, interrogator B will intercede; supposedly as your friend, to try to make things easier for you, and to modify interrogator A's attitude. Do not be taken in. They are both your enemies.

7. This is stated with very strong over-emphasis, because extensive experience has shown that without it, this advice, as simple as it is, is not properly heeded: On matters having in any way to do with homosexuality, say NOTHING; nothing means NO thing, and "no" means NONE AT ALL, with NO exceptions. It does NOT mean "just a little". This means that you do NOT discuss juvenile homosexual experiences, and you do NOT discuss so-called passive acts, or anything else at all. You say NOTHING whatever. Do not attempt to exercise your judgment as to what may or may not be harmful to discuss. Close the door firmly and absolutely to discussion or comment upon ANY and EVERY aspect of homosexuality and, in fact, of sex generally.

8. Do not confirm information which they allegedly have. They may not have what they have led you to believe they have, and they may be only guessing or deducing. Even if there is no doubt as to their possession of information, you will be better off if there has been no confirmation or corroboration from you.

9. Insist that you be treated with the full respect and dignity due ALL American citizens in every status, by ALL their public servants, at ALL levels, at ALL times. If you are not so treated, walk out and do not return until you have received, in writing, an apology for past improper treatment, and assurances of future proper behavior. If you receive no such apology, object, by letter, to the appropriate Cabinet-level official, with details of the behavior and language involved, and inform your local Mattachine Society or other homophile organizations.

10. Remember that the information involved in investigations is classified, as far as the Government is concerned. If anyone---particularly including your employer---is informed by anyone but you, of the subject or any details of an investigation of you, you can bring criminal charges against the investigators or other officials who have disclosed the information. Do so. At the same time, do not allow yourself to be misled into believing that you are not permitted to discuss any and all aspects of the matter with anyone you choose. You may seek counsel and advice from anyone, and are completely free to discuss all aspects of the matter with persons of your own choice, at all times.

11. Do not resign and do not allow yourself to be stampeded into a resignation, you must be given a reasonable amount of time to make a decision. Contest, first administratively, and then in the courts, as high as need be, all firings, less than fully-honorable discharges, and security clearance denials based upon homosexuality. To the fullest extent possible, challenge not the mere allegations of fact, but the policies, laws, and regulations involved.

By following the advice above, you will be serving not only your own best interests and those of your acquaintances and fellow citizens, but the best interests of your country.

The organizations listed below will be pleased to offer coaching, advice, and encouragement to those good citizens who wish lawfully to impede their government's

ill-advised efforts to disqualify homosexuals, reducing them, thereby, to second-class citizenship, to the loss of all concerned except the enemies of our country.

*100-33796X*  
The Mattachine Society of  
Washington  
P. O. Box 1032  
Washington, D. C. 20013

EMerson 2-2211

*121-14345-557B*  
*100-33796-58*  
The Mattachine Society, Inc.  
of New York  
1133 Broadway -- Room 516  
New York City, N. Y.

WAtkins 4-7743

*See att.*  
Daughters of Bilitis  
New York Chapter  
441 West 23rd Street  
New York City, N. Y.

565-8865

*100-33796-58*  
*121-14943-57*  
The Janus Society  
Room 229  
34 South 17th St.  
Philadelphia, Pa.

LO 3-9414

For information, contact these organizations. In emergency, use the telephone numbers given.



Indices Search Slip  
FD-160 (Rev. 10-1-59)

Date

TO: CHIEF CLERK

Subject

Aliases

Address

Birth Date

Birthplace

Race

Sex

☐ Male

☐ Female

☐ Exact Spelling

☐ All References

☐ Main Subversive Case Files Only

☐ Subversive References Only

☐ Main Criminal Case Files Only

☐ Criminal References Only

☐ Main Subversive (If no Main, list all Subversive References)

☐ Main Criminal (If no Main, list all Criminal References)

☐ Restrict to Locality of

File & Serial Number

Remarks

File & Serial Number

Remarks

*Daughters of Belito*  
*100 - 33296 - 8 P3*

*Daughters of Belito, Inc.*  
*100 - 33296 - 58*

*Daughters of Belito of*  
*New York, N.Y.*  
*121 - 14345 - 557B*

Requested by

Squad

Extension

File No.

Searched by

(date)

Consolidated by

(date)

Reviewed by

(date)

File Review Symbols

I - Identical

NI - Not identical

? - Not identifiable

U - Unavailable reference

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

MEMORANDUM

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 6/21/65

FROM: SAC, CHARLOTTE (62-NEW)

EAST COAST HOMOPHILE ORGANIZATIONS  
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION  
CONCERNING

121-14345-584, A  
-584  
-557B  
100-33796-58

Enclosed for the Bureau, New York, Philadelphia, and WFO is one xerox copy of three pages concerning captioned organization, which appears to be a pamphlet entitled, "How to Handle a Federal Investigator."

This three-page xerox copy was made available by CID, Fort Bragg, N.C., who advised same was received from Third MP Group, Fort McPherson, Ga., with no explanation as to the origin.

The Bureau is requested to advise Charlotte of any information in Bureau indices regarding organizations listed on page 3 of enclosure.

New York, Philadelphia, and WFO are requested to advise of any interest in organizations listed on page 3 of enclosure.

Since information originated with military, no dissemination being made, and no further inquiries being taken by Charlotte pending receipt of information from the Bureau and other offices.

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 1)
- 2 - New York (Enc. 1)
- 2 - Philadelphia (Enc. 1)
- ② - WFO (Enc. 1)
- 2 - Charlotte

RHC:mmk  
(11)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2/4/81

BY SP5 RJG/fwr

100-33796-72

SEARCHED *dmx* INDEXED *dmx*  
SERIALIZED *dmx* FILED *dmx*  
JUN 24 1965  
FBI - WASH. F. O.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : SAC, WFO (100-33796)

DATE: 6/25/65

FROM : SA [REDACTED]

b6  
b7C

SUBJECT: The Mattachine Society, Inc.;  
The Mattachine Society of Washington, D. C.;  
The Mattachine Society, Inc. of New York;  
The Janus Society of Philadelphia;  
The Daughters of Bilitis of New York;  
East Coast Homophile Organizations  
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Bureau Supervisor [REDACTED] telephonically advised today that [REDACTED] of the Civil Service Commission stated a notice had been received that 50 members of the Mattachine Society would picket the CSC Building on Saturday, 6/26/65. Upon request of SA [REDACTED] this information furnished to Captain [REDACTED] of the Special Investigations Squad, MPD.

b6  
b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 3/22/84 BY SP4/aw/lt

1 - WFO  
ELT:mpc  
(1)  
*mpc*



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

100-33796 73

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 26 1965	
FBI - WFO	

SAC, Charlotte (62-New) 100-33796-58 July 2, 1966

Director, FBI

121-14345-584, A  
-584  
EAST COAST HOMOPHILE ORGANIZATIONS  
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Reurlet 6/21/65 and enclosure requesting information regarding the organization as listed on page 3 of the enclosure.

The Bureau has received numerous copies of this document as it apparently has had a wide distribution among Government agencies and other sources who have furnished it to us. The organizations concerning which you requested information are well known to the Bureau as either homosexual organizations or Lesbian groups. The activities of these organizations are followed as necessary by the Bureau.

There is no action necessary on the part of Charlotte in connection with this document.

- 1 - New York
- 1 - Philadelphia
- 1 - Washington Field Office

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 2/4/81 BY SP5 RJg/lav

100-33796-74  
dm  
PBI 12/1

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : SAC, WFO (62-~~9~~)

DATE: 8/24/65

FROM : SA [REDACTED]

b6  
b7C

SUBJECT: Frank Ramsey (PHD)  
[REDACTED] BOARD OF GOVERNORS  
MATTACHINE SOCIETY  
PICKETING PENTAGON, 7/31/65  
ET AL

b6  
b7C

On 8/23/65, Chief Warrant Officer [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] First CID Detachment, Office of the Provost  
Marshal General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C., advised as  
follows:

On 7/31/65, at the request of the Joint Chiefs  
of Staff, Pentagon, he had the occasion to photograph  
fifteen pickets at the White House who were protesting the  
treatment of homosexuals by the Department of Defense.  
These individuals represented the Mattachine Society and  
the Homophile Society (ECHO), these being organizations  
for homosexuals and lesbians, respectively. The only person  
identified to date is [REDACTED]

apparently [REDACTED] of the group, and he was operating  
a 1956 Chevrolet two-door, D. C. License [REDACTED] Another  
picket described by him as a white male, age 34, 5' 9" with  
crew-cut, weighing approximately 155 pounds was operating  
a 1962 or 1963 Volkswagen bearing D. C. License [REDACTED]

b6  
b7C

[REDACTED] With his  
telephoto lense, he could not read the number of the  
[REDACTED] however, he has good photographs  
of all of the pickets. Other vehicles observed was a  
Volkswagen bearing Maryland License [REDACTED] a 1953 Plymouth  
bearing New York License [REDACTED] and another Volkswagen  
bearing Pennsylvania License [REDACTED] He furnished the

2 - WFO

APG:c11  
(2)



ALL INFORMATION  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 3/22/84 BY SP4/du/lcp

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

b6  
b7C

WFO 62-0

b6 above information in belief that the above described white  
b7C male [REDACTED] is possibly  
a Government employee.

LEAD

WASHINGTON FIELD

AT WASHINGTON, D. C. Will endeavor to identify  
the above described individual and furnish the information  
to the appropriate Government agency.

✓  
handled  
msi-groth  
JPK

A-27

## Pickets Assail State Dept. Ban on Homosexuals

A dozen members of the Mattachine Society picketed the State Department for nearly two hours yesterday afternoon to protest its refusal to hire homosexuals. standards of conduct which are far higher than the conduct of the general society in which we operate."

The group's demonstration would have no effect on the department's personnel policies, Secretary of State Dean Rusk indicated Friday.

In answer to a press conference question, Rusk said the Department will not knowingly employ homosexuals and "if we discover them we discharge them." He said they presented problems of blackmail and personal instability.

Because the State Department "is concerned with the security of the United States," he said, "we have to exact

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 3/22/84 BY SP4/ab/ef

THE WASH. POST & TIMES HERALD

Page A-27 Date 8/29/85

5-7

100-3379675

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
AUG 30 1985	
FBI - WASH. D.C.	

*[Signature]*

ON 09/18/2006

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NEWS RELEASE

from

THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON  
Post Office Box 1032  
Washington, D. C. 20013

For release on or after:

THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1965

For additional information,  
write to the above address,  
or telephone: EMerson 2-2211,  
Area Code 202.

HOMOSEXUALS TO PICKET STATE DEPARTMENT

On Saturday, August 28, 1965, from 2 PM to 4 PM, a group of homosexuals and supporters of their cause will picket the State Department building at its main ("Diplomatic") entrance, on C Street at 22nd, N. W., in Washington, D. C., to protest State Department policies in regard to the employment of homosexual American citizens.

The protest will center around two major points:

- 1 (a). The disqualification by the State Department, of homosexual citizens from all employment with the State Department, regardless of abilities, competence, training, and background.
- (b). The classification, by the State Department, of all homosexual citizens as security risks, without consideration of the merits of each individual case, and without regard for the fact that the Department's employment policies themselves are the major factor in creating such rare security risks as may possibly exist in this respect.

On this account, the State Department remains the last resolute bastion of McCarthyism in our government.

2. The continuing refusal, by the State Department, to meet with spokesmen for the homosexual community (which, with its fifteen million members, is the nation's largest minority group after the Negro) to discuss policies and procedures in regard to homosexuals — meetings with their public officials which citizens in a democracy should be able to expect as a matter of right, and not of mere privilege.

The demonstration is staged as a last resort, after denial of even the common

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

5-28-85  
Classified by SP-10/ST  
Declassify on: OADR  
5/15/84

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Page 2.

courtesy of a reply to repeated requests (including advance notice of this demonstration, with offer to cancel it if a meeting were arranged) for meetings constructively and productively to discuss policies and practices which affect not only the many homosexual American citizens who wish to work for the State Department -- and have the right to be considered on an equal basis with their fellow citizens, without the intrusion of irrelevant considerations of private life -- but also some thousands of homosexual citizens presently at work in the State Department (because of the inherent ineffectiveness of any possible screening process).

The demonstration is expected to be orderly, dignified, and fully lawful.

Leaflets further elaborating the reasons for the demonstration, and the grievances at issue, will be distributed at the demonstration.

The demonstration is sponsored and supported by: The Mattachine Society of Washington, a civil liberties organization dedicated to the improvement of the status of the homosexual American citizen by all lawful means; by the East Coast Homophile Organizations (ECHO), an affiliation of similar groups on the East Coast; and by the Mattachine Society, Inc., of New York; the Mattachine Society of Philadelphia; the Mattachine Society of Florida; and Mattachine Midwest (Chicago).

The demonstration is being arranged by the Washington group's Committee on Picketing and Other Lawful Demonstrations. Other demonstrations are being planned.

###

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The Mattachine Society of Washington  
Post Office Box 1032  
Washington, D. C. 20013



b7D



Washington, D.C. 20535  
August 26, 1965

**PICKETING OF THE STATE  
DEPARTMENT BUILDING,  
("DIPLOMATIC") ENTRANCE  
ON AUGUST 28, 1965  
BY THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY  
OF WASHINGTON**

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on August 26, 1965, provided a news release from The Mattachine Society of Washington.

The news release which is attached states that "on Saturday, August 28, 1965, from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. a group of homosexuals and supporters of their cause will picket the State Department building at its main ("Diplomatic") entrance, on C Street at 22nd, N.W., in Washington, D.C., to protest State Department policies in regard to the employment of homosexual American citizens."

On August 26, 1965, the following persons were notified of the above information by an SA of the FBI:

Captain [redacted]  
Special Investigation Squad  
Metropolitan Police Department

b6  
b7c

[redacted] Protective Research  
Secret Service, White House

[redacted] Military District  
of Washington, Intelligence  
Room 2802, Tempo B  
2nd and R Streets, S.W.

- 5 - Bureau (100-403320)
- 1 - Secret Service
- 1 - Military District of Washington Intelligence
- 1 - District Intelligence Office, Naval District Washington, D.C.
- 1 - Office of Special Investigation
- ① - WFO (100-33796)

JEK:aac  
(10)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 2/7/84 BY 9116/ew/ent

100-33796-78  
Searched [initials]  
Serialized [initials]  
Indexed [initials]  
Filed [initials]

**PICKETING OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT BUILDING,  
("DIPLOMATIC") ENTRANCE ON AUGUST 28, 1965  
BY THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON**

b6  
b7C

[REDACTED]  
District Intelligence Office  
Naval District Washington, D.C.

[REDACTED]  
Office of Special Investigations  
4th District

b6  
b7C

[REDACTED]  
United States Department of State

[REDACTED]  
General Services Administration

This document contains neither  
recommendations nor conclusions of  
the FBI. It is the property  
of the FBI and is loaned to your agency;  
it and its contents are not to be  
distributed outside your agency.

8/26/65

AERTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-40320)

FROM: SAC, WFO (100-33796)

MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON  
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed for Bureau are 5 copies of an LHM per-  
taining to picketing of subject organization, 8/28/65.

The source who made available the information  
is anonymous.

For info of Bureau, when the information was  
furnished to [redacted] State Department, Office of  
Security, he advised SA [redacted] his office was aware  
of the information as subject organization had sent Dean RUSK  
a copy of the attached news release.

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b7C

SA [redacted] notified the agencies mentioned in LHM.

WFO is disseminating locally to Secret Service and  
local intelligence agencies.

WFO will forward any additional information received.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 5)

① - WFO

JEK:aac *aac*  
(4)

b6  
b7C

AIRTEL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 2/1/84 BY SP4/ew/mt  
#5-7

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b7C

Searched \_\_\_\_\_  
Serialized \_\_\_\_\_  
Indexed \_\_\_\_\_  
Filed \_\_\_\_\_

100-33796-79

Washington, D.C. 20535

September 3, 1965

**PICKETING OF THE STATE  
DEPARTMENT BUILDING,  
("DIPLMATIC") ENTRANCE  
ON AUGUST 28, 1965  
BY THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY  
OF WASHINGTON**

Reference is made to the memorandum dated August 26, 1965, at Washington, D.C., captioned as above.

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Detective [redacted] Special Investigations Squad, Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D.C., on August 28, 1965, advised as follows:

Picketing by the Mattachine Society of Washington in front of the main State Department building, Washington, D.C., began at approximately 2:00 p.m., 8/28/65, and ceased at approximately 4:00 p.m., the same date. The group was composed of ten males and two females. These picketing carried placards which read:

"We Want State Department Employment  
Based on Relevant Criteria."

"Sexual Conduct is Irrelevant to  
State Department Employees."

"Governor Wallace Met with Negroes,  
Our Government Won't Meet with Us."

These picketing were orderly, and no unusual incidents took place.

This document contains neither  
recommendations nor conclusions of  
the FBI. It is the property of  
the FBI and is loaned to your agency;  
it and its contents are not to be  
distributed outside your agency.

- 5 - Bureau (100-403320)
- 1 - Secret Service
- 1 - Military District of Washington Intelligence
- 1 - District Intelligence Office, Naval District Washington, D.C.
- 1 - Office of Special Investigations
- 1 - WFO (100-33796)

JEK:wjj  
(10)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2/7/84 BY SP4 [signature] 100-33796-80

Searched \_\_\_\_\_  
Serialized \_\_\_\_\_  
Indexed \_\_\_\_\_  
Filed \_\_\_\_\_

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-403320)

2/3/65

SAC, WFO (100-33796) (C)

**MATTACHINE SOCIETY  
OF WASHINGTON  
INFORMATION CONCERNING**

Re WFOairtel, 2/26/65, enclosing copies of LHM concerning picketing of subject organization 2/26/65.

Enclosed for the Bureau are five copies of a LHM containing further information regarding the mentioned picketing.

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b7C

The information was made available to SA

WFO is disseminating locally to Secret Service and local intelligence agencies.

b6  
b7C

2 - Bureau (Enc. 5)  
1 - WFO

JEK:wjj  
(3)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 2/2/84 BY gpc/ely/ent

100-33796-81  
Searched \_\_\_\_\_  
Serialized \_\_\_\_\_  
Indexed \_\_\_\_\_  
Filed \_\_\_\_\_



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

October 7, 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

East Coast Homophile Organization  
Planned Demonstration in Front  
of White House  
October 23, 1965

On October 6, 1965, Detective [redacted]  
New York City Police Department, Bureau of Special Services,  
contacted the New York Office of the Federal Bureau of  
Investigation (FBI) and advised Investigative Clerk  
[redacted] the following:

b6  
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On Saturday, October 23, 1965, there will be a  
demonstration by the East Coast Homophile Organization. Detec-  
tive [redacted] described this organization as a group of  
homosexuals whose headquarters are located at 1133  
Broadway, New York City. The demonstration will take  
place in front of the White House, Washington, DC.

Also participating will be the Mattachine  
Societies of New York, Washington and Philadelphia; the  
Mattachine Midwest and Janus Society of Philadelphia.

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b7C

Detective [redacted] described the Mattachine and  
Janus Societies as organized groups of homosexuals.

The time of the demonstration will be between  
2:00 p.m. and 4:00 p.m., in front of the White  
House on October 23, 1965.

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS NEITHER  
RECOMMENDATIONS NOR CONCLUSIONS  
OF THE FBI. IT IS THE PROPERTY  
OF THE FBI AND IS LOANED TO YOUR  
AGENCY; IT AND ITS CONTENTS ARE  
NOT TO BE DISTRIBUTED OUTSIDE  
YOUR AGENCY.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2/7/84 BY SP4 [signature]

100-33796-83  
100-44957-1  
Searched  
Serialized AMM [initials]  
Indexed AMM [initials]



East Coast Homophile Organization  
Planned Demonstration in Front  
of White House  
October 23, 1965

The purpose of the demonstration would be to petition the Federal Government to cease and desist discriminatory policies regarding employment of homosexuals. There is expected to be between 150 to 200 male and female demonstrators.

Buses from New York City area will depart from 1133 Broadway, New York City at 9:30 a.m. on October 23, 1965.

10/7/65

AIRTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (62-13060) - C -

SUBJECT: ~~LAST~~ EAST COAST HOMOPHILE ORGANIZATION  
PLANNED DEMONSTRATION IN FRONT  
OF WHITE HOUSE  
10/23/65  
(INFORMATION CONCERNING)

b6  
b7c

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are eight  
copies of an LHM concerning proposed demonstration  
by East Coast Homophile Organization in front of the White  
House on 10/23/65. Local Secret Service was telephonically  
advised on 10/7/65. *A copy of this LHM is being  
furnished to Secret Service locally.*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE *2/7/84* BY *SP6/ML/omf*

- 3-Bureau (ENC. 8) (RM)  
1-Philadelphia (INFO) (ENC. 1) (RM)  
1-Washington Field (INFO) (ENC. 1) (RM)  
1-New York (100-132065)  
1-New York

AJC:mof  
(8)

100-33796-84  
100-44957-2 Sub  
SEARCHED *MM* INDEXED *MM*  
SERIALIZED *MM* FILED *MM*  
OCT 8 1965

b6  
b7c



In Reply  
File No.

Routing Slip  
0-7 (Rev. 5-4-64)

(Copies to Office Phocica)

TO: SAC,

☐ Albany  
☐ Albuquerque  
☐ Anchorage  
☐ Atlanta  
☐ Baltimore  
☐ Birmingham  
☐ Boston  
☐ Buffalo  
☐ Butte  
☐ Charlotte  
☐ Chicago  
☐ Cincinnati  
☐ Cleveland  
☐ Dallas  
☐ Denver  
☐ Detroit  
☐ El Paso  
☐ Honolulu

☐ Houston  
☐ Indianapolis  
☐ Jacksonville  
☐ Kansas City  
☐ Knoxville  
☐ Las Vegas  
☐ Little Rock  
☐ Los Angeles  
☐ Louisville  
☐ Memphis  
☐ Miami  
☐ Milwaukee  
☐ Minneapolis  
☐ Mobile  
☐ Newark  
☐ New Haven  
☐ New Orleans  
☐ New York City

☐ Norfolk  
☐ Oklahoma City  
☐ Omaha  
☐ Philadelphia  
☐ Phoenix  
☐ Pittsburgh  
☐ Portland  
☐ Richmond  
☐ St. Louis  
☐ Salt Lake City  
☐ San Antonio  
☐ San Diego  
☐ San Francisco  
☐ San Juan  
☐ Savannah  
☐ Seattle  
☐ Springfield  
☐ Tampa

☒ Washington Field  
☐ Quantico

TO LEGAT:

☐ Bern  
☐ Bonn  
☐ London  
☐ Manila  
☐ Mexico, D.F.  
☐ Ottawa  
☐ Paris  
☐ Rome  
☐ Rio de Janeiro  
☐ Tokyo

25, D.C.

Date

10/12/65

RE: *East Coast Homophile Organ.  
Planned Demonstration in Front  
of Wh. Hse. 10/23/65  
Inform. Core.*

☐ For information ☐ Retention optional ☐ For appropriate action ☐ Surep, by \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ The enclosed is for your information. If used in a future report, ☐ conceal all sources, ☐ paraphrase contents.  
☐ Enclosed are corrected pages from report of SA \_\_\_\_\_ dated \_\_\_\_\_

Remarks:

*Re: N.Y. airtel 10/7/65 cc to you.  
Information has been dissem. to Dept., Military  
Agencies & S.S. You should furnish info.  
to Local P.D. 100-33796-85*

Enc. b6  
Bufile b7C  
Urfile

SEARCHED ☒ INDEXED ☒  
SERIALIZED ☒ FILED ☒  
OCT 13 1965  
FBI - NEW YORK  
*Pls handle*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE *2/7/84* BY *SP4 JAW/jif*

DEPARTMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Metropolitan Police Department

October 19, 1965

**CONFIDENTIAL**

TO DEPUTY CHIEF, DISTRICT INSPECTORS & PRECINCT COMMANDERS:

This Department is in receipt of information from [redacted] of the Hottelcham Society of Washington that a group of approximately 100 members of groups associated with the East Coast Homophile Organization (ECHO), will stage a picketing demonstration on the north sidewalk in front of the White House on Saturday, October 23, 1965, from 2:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m., to protest the Federal Government's policy of "discrimination and hostility against its homosexual American citizens." X

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The Deputy Chief or Inspector as duty on this date shall be held responsible for all police planning and arrangement for properly and adequately handling any activation in connection with the above; also, to shall coordinate all Departmental arrangements being made in connection therewith and advise the Executive Officer.

Nothing contained in this directive shall be construed as relieving any District Inspector or Precinct Commander involved of the responsibility of preparing District or Precinct police arrangements, including requests for details. All police activation shall be coordinated.

The provisions of this directive shall not relieve other Precincts, Bureau or Divisions from the responsibility of providing adequate coverage within their jurisdiction.

By direction of the Chief of Police:

*Howard V. Givell*

Howard V. Givell,  
Deputy Chief of Police,  
Executive Officer.

b6  
b7C

ENCLOSURE

Index Subjects:

Picketing at White House by East Coast Homophile Organization (ECHO), 10-23-65.  
White House, picketing at, by East Coast Homophile Organization (ECHO), 10-23-65.  
East Coast Homophile Organization (ECHO) to picket White House, 10-23-65.  
ECHO, East Coast Homophile Organization to picket White House, 10-23-65.

100-33796 86

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
OCT 22 1965	
F. O. [redacted]	

ALL INFORMATION  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 3/22/81 BY [signature]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : b6 SAC, WFO (100-33796)  
b7C

DATE: 10/25/65

FROM :

SA

SUBJECT:

EAST COAST HOMOPHILE ORGANIZATION  
DEMONSTRATION IN FRONT OF WHITE HOUSE  
10/23/65  
(INFORMATION CONCERNING)

It is recommended that file 100-44957 be closed and consolidated with file 100-33796. The latter file will then be closed by WFO airtel dated 10/25/65.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 3/22/84 BY SP4/ew/gh

1 - WFO

*Handwritten:*  
Closed  
Consolidate  
100-44957  
into 100-33796  
25-7

*Handwritten:* 100-33796-87

*Handwritten:* Serial 216

*Handwritten:* 2

10/22/65

**AIRTEL**

**TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-467320)**  
**FROM: SAC, WFO (100-33796) (P)**  
**SUBJECT: EAST COAST HOMOPHILE ORGANIZATION  
PLANNED DEMONSTRATION IN FRONT  
OF WHITE HOUSE  
10/23/65  
(INFORMATION CONCERNING)**

ReNYairtel and LHM, dated 10/7/65, concerning captioned matter.

Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D.C., made available information on 10/22/65 that their department was in receipt of information from [redacted] of the Mattachine Society of Washington that a group of approximately 100 members of groups associated with the East Coast Homophile Organizations (ECHOS) will stage a picketing demonstration on the north sidewalk in front of the White House on Saturday, 10/23/65, from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m., to protest the Federal Government's policies of "discrimination and hostility against its homosexual American Citizens."

Newspaper articles in the past have described FRANKLIN E. KAHNEY as President of the Mattachine Society of Washington.

Above submitted for information and no LHM being prepared since above data is contained in NY LHM, 10/7/65.

Local military agencies and Secret Service advised.

3 - Bureau  
1 - New York (Info) (RM)  
1 - WFO

CAF:ach  
(5)

**AIRTEL**

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 2/2/84 BY SP8/abj/mt

100-33796-28

Searched \_\_\_\_\_  
Serialized \_\_\_\_\_  
Indexed \_\_\_\_\_  
Filed \_\_\_\_\_

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b7C

ASAC

## WHY ARE HOMOSEXUAL AMERICAN CITIZENS

### PICKETING THE WHITE HOUSE ?

- - - - -

#### To Protest:

#### I. Total Exclusion of Homosexual American Citizens from Federal Employment

Regardless of training, background, competence, deportment, demeanor, on-the-job conduct, or any other relevant or possibly relevant factor, homosexuals are excluded from Federal Civil Service employment. This exclusion is clearly unjustified, unwise, harmful to the national interest, and immoral.

Private, consensual, out-of-office-hours sexual behavior on the part of adults is never properly relevant to any employment, public or private.

That the government's policies on this question are unnecessary and unwarrantedly discriminatory is shown by the fact that (as the inevitable result of the inherent ineffectiveness of any possible screening procedures) there are a quarter-million homosexuals currently in the Federal Civil Service, without any ill effect.

#### II. The Totally Exclusionary, and Harshly Punitive Policies of the Armed Services Toward Homosexual American Citizens

- (a) Without regard for the quality, length, and merit of their service, homosexuals found in the Armed Forces are given unalterable less-than-fully-honorable discharges, which are permanently ruinous in future life. If you don't want a man, let him go, but don't destroy the remainder of his life in the process. Our Armed Services do.
- (b) Our Armed Forces rigorously exclude all homosexuals from service, on the basis of allegations that homosexuals are unfit for military service — allegations disproven by the present presence of a quarter-million homosexuals in the Armed Forces, by the fact that over a million homosexuals served well and honorably in World War II, and by the fact that other countries do not exclude homosexuals, all with no ill effect.
- (c) Military regulations dealing with homosexual citizens are worded in offensive and insulting language. Under our system, the government does not have the right to use language which is derogatory, defamatory, or insulting to any class or group of its citizens.

#### III. Denial of Security Clearances to All Homosexual American Citizens, as a Group or Class, Without Individual Consideration

Despite popular American folklore to the contrary, most homosexuals are no poorer security risks than most heterosexuals, and are fully as loyal, and as stable and reliable. EVERY American citizen — homosexual American citizens included — has the right to be judged and dealt with upon his own merits as an individual, and not to be penalized because of the weaknesses of some other individual. Our government does not so judge and deal with its homosexual citizens.

Despite the continuing presence, over many years, of hundreds of thousands of homosexuals with Secret, Top Secret, and equivalent clearances, there has been NOT ONE publicized American case of disclosure of secret information, in which disclosure

homosexuality itself was in any way a factor. There have indeed been cases in which heterosexuality was a factor.

One of history's most successful jobs of brainwashing has been done by the Government of the United States upon the people of the United States, in persuading them that all homosexuals should be denied security clearances because they are poor security risks, are subject to blackmail, etc. They are not.

Our nation is pitifully ill-served by our present security system. To the extent that any problem does exist in regard to security clearances for homosexuals, the government's policies are largely responsible for creating that problem. There are far better, far more effective, and far more humane and civilized methods of dealing with these matters than those now adopted.

IV (a). Continuing Refusal by the White House and by Many Other Agencies of the Federal Government to Accord Even the Common Courtesy and Decency of Replying to Letters Written by and on Behalf of the Homosexual Community

For over three years, letters have been written to the President of the United States, asking for constructive consideration of very real problems affecting the nation's large homosexual minority — problems caused, in significant measure by, and reinforced by the Government itself. These letters have not received even acknowledgement, much less reply, from anyone. Many other government officials have also refused replies to such letters.

Under our system, the government has a strong moral obligation to reply to ALL letters from aggrieved segments of the citizenry. Our government is not meeting its obligation.

(b). Continuing Refusal by the White House and by most Agencies and Departments of the Federal Government, to meet with Spokesmen for the Homosexual Community to Discuss a Solution of Problems and a Redress of Grievances

In our country, under our system, meetings of this sort, between government and citizenry, are NOT matters of mere privilege, to be granted the citizenry or withheld, at the whim of the government; such meetings are matters of RIGHT.

V. The Hostility and Enmity of the Federal Government toward its Homosexual Citizens

In effect, our government is engaging in a war against its homosexual citizens. In a country which claims that it has no second-class citizens, the government has made second-class citizens of the homosexual minority. Under our system, no group of the citizenry should have to cope with the enmity of their government.

No society can possibly be a Great Society, which systematically excludes any group of its citizens from participating in, from contributing to, and from benefitting from the society in which they live. Our government systematically excludes its homosexual American citizens from such participation, contribution, and benefit.

\*\*\*\*\*  
\*\*\*\*\*

According to reliable estimates, there are some fifteen million homosexual American citizens (both men and women) — about 10% of the non-juvenile population — making this the nation's largest minority group after the Negro. Whatever statistics may be



adopted, it cannot be denied that this group is a significantly large segment of the populace.

We feel that in a democracy — under our system — when members of a large group of American citizens feel that they have genuine grievances against their government, or a branch or agency thereof, they are ENTITLED to a hearing; they are entitled to confer with the appropriate officials; they are entitled to participate in continuing, constructive efforts, made in good faith, to resolve their problems and to seek redress for their grievances. They are also entitled to participate in the establishment of official policies affecting them.

Instead, our government has seen fit, systematically to exclude the homosexual American citizen from all participation in his government and in the society in which he lives.

In order to implement its destructive policies, our government has created investigative agencies to hound and to ferret out homosexuals — agencies which function with a ferocity which most Americans would find appalling, if they were aware of it. These investigative agencies, operating in a manner more in keeping with that of the Russian secret police, or the Gestapo than with that of American tradition, make a mockery of everything for which this country supposedly exists. They are a scandal and a horror. They are the irrational outgrowth of irrational policies carried to irrational extremes.

Every citizen in this country is entitled to respect from his government. The homosexual American citizen is entitled to the same measure of respect from his government as are all other citizens. It is up to his government to start giving him that respect — now — and to set the example for the remainder of the citizenry; to work positively and actively to dispel prejudice, not supinely to succumb to prejudice and to promote it.

\*\*\*\*\*  
\*\*\*\*\*

We do not demonstrate lightly or casually. We much prefer discussion and negotiation to demonstration. But it takes two to negotiate and to discuss; WE are always ready.

For three years, as citizens, we have tried — almost totally without success, and often without response — to gain from our government its consideration of our very real problems — problems in which the government, itself, is a major factor.

What is there left to do, for a group of American citizens who feel that they have genuine grievances, in order to get the constructive attention of their government?

Do not the problems of ALL segments of the citizenry come properly within the purview of our government — especially when the government itself is the creator and perpetuator of these problems? We feel that they do.

We feel that in disowning any segment of the citizenry, our government is morally in the wrong. We feel that our government is disowning its homosexual citizens.

It will be permanently to the discredit of the South that it had to be forced by the courts and by an abused segment of the citizenry to do those things which it should have taken the initiative to do itself. With a different minority — the homosexual minority — our Federal Government is following the same road — equally much to its discredit. We do not wish to see our government so discredited.

We feel that in refusing even to meet with us, in the American tradition, in order

constructively and meaningfully to discuss our problems, our government has shown itself to be peculiarly lacking in comprehension of the American system and the American way of life which it supposedly represents.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### Summary

The homosexual American citizen not only feels himself to have been forced into a position of inferiority, he finds himself being kept there — by acts and policies of his government itself. When he attempts to improve his lot, he finds all avenues of recourse resolutely closed to him and kept so.

He is denied his dignity and his proper feeling of worth as an individual and as a human being, on a basis equal with that of his fellow human beings.

Other of our national minority groups know that they have the active assistance of their government in their fight for their proper rights and for their proper status of full equality with their fellow citizens. The homosexual American citizen meets only with the active, virulent hostility of his government.

Our government refuses, consistently, to deal with homosexual American citizens as the first-class citizens that they are. The government notes that they are homosexuals, but conveniently forgets that they are also American citizens — and individual, first-class human beings — entitled by moral right to treatment as such.

#### Conclusion

We ask, for the homosexual American citizen, the right, as a human being, to develop and achieve his full potential, dignity, and self-respect; and the right, as a citizen, to make his maximum contribution to the society in which he lives. We ask, for the homosexual American citizen, his proper equality under law, equality of opportunity, and equality in the society of his fellow citizens.

That — in large measure through the action and attitude of our Federal Government — homosexual American citizens do not now have these basic essentials to a life lived in the American tradition, is the reason for which these citizens, and other enlightened citizens who support them, are picketing the White House.

- - - - -

For literature giving more detailed information on the points at issue between the homosexual American citizen, his fellow citizens, and his government (including the U. S. Civil Service Commission, the Armed Services, the Security Program, the State Department, private employment, etc.) write to the Mattachine Society of Washington, at the address given below.

- - - - -

Demonstration sponsored and supported by:

Mattachine Society of Washington; P.O. Box 1032, Washington, D.C. 20013; EM 2-2211  
Mattachine Society of New York; 1133 Broadway; New York City 10010; WA 4-7743  
Mattachine Society of Philadelphia; P.O. Box 804; Philadelphia, Pa. 19105; DA 4-2095  
Mattachine Society of Florida; P.O. Box 301, Miami, Florida 33101  
Mattachine Midwest; 4753 North Broadway, Chicago, Illinois 60640; 334-2244  
East Coast Homophile Organizations (ECHO); 1133 Broadway, New York City 10010; WA 4-7743

THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON  
POST OFFICE BOX 1032  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20013

\*\*\*\*\*

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

\*\*\*\*\*

1. It is the purpose of this organization to act by any lawful means:

- (a) To secure for homosexuals the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, as proclaimed for all men by the Declaration of Independence; and to secure for homosexuals the basic rights and liberties established by the word and the spirit of the Constitution of the United States;
- (b) To equalize the status and position of the homosexual with those of the heterosexual by achieving equality under law, equality of opportunity, equality in the society of his fellow men, and by eliminating adverse prejudice, both private and official;
- (c) To secure for the homosexual the right, as a human being, to develop and achieve his full potential and dignity, and the right, as a citizen, to make his maximum contribution to the society in which he lives;
- (d) To inform and enlighten the public about homosexuals and homosexuality;
- (e) To assist, protect, and counsel the homosexual in need.

2. It is not a purpose of this organization to act as a social group, or as an agency for personal introductions.

3. This organization will cooperate with other minority organizations which are striving for the realization of full civil rights and liberties for all.

\*\*\*\*\*

The following is the text of a letter of grievances which was presented at the White House to be given to the President on the occasion of a picketing demonstration at the White House on October 23, 1965. This demonstration was sponsored by the organizations listed in the ending of the letter.

-----  
THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON  
Post Office Box 1032  
Washington, D.C. 20013

October 23, 1965

The President  
The White House  
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

A group of homosexual American citizens, and those supporting their cause, is picketing the White House, today, in lawful, dignified, and orderly protest -- in the best American tradition -- against the treatment being meted out to fifteen million homosexual American citizens by their government -- treatment which consistently makes of them second-class citizens, at best.

Our grievances fall into two classes: Specific and General.

I. Specific:

(a) Exclusion from Federal Employment

Without regard to background, training, or job competence -- the only truly relevant factors -- all homosexuals are excluded from Federal employment upon grounds of alleged immorality. We feel that matters of morality and immorality are ones clearly protected from government consideration and transgression by the First Amendment to the Constitution.

We feel that denial of opportunity to a citizen simply upon the basis of his private, personal life, no matter how unpopular or controversial that private, personal life may be is, in itself, an immorality far greater than any of which homosexuals are claimed to be guilty.

We see no difference between denial of a job to a homosexual because of his homosexuality, and denial of a job to a Negro or a Jew because of his race or religion. Discrimination, prejudice, and intolerance are odious, against whomever directed.

(b) Discriminatory, Exclusionary, and Harshly Punitive Treatment by the Armed Services

1. We feel that the exclusion of homosexuals from the Armed Services is unnecessary and improper. The justifications given for the policy of exclusion do not stand up to searching examination. Most other nations do not so exclude.

2. We object to the issuance of less-than-fully-honorable discharges to homosexuals found in the Armed Services. Item 1 just above, notwithstanding, if you do not want a man, let him go; do not destroy the remainder of his life in the process. Our Armed Services now do so. Many, many homosexuals have served -- and are serving -- well and honorably in our Armed Services. They deserve fully honorable discharges.

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 2/9/84 BY SP/aw/bmk

3. We feel that offensively and insultingly-worded regulations directed against homosexuals in the Armed Services ill-befit any official publication of this nation. No American citizens, singly, or as a class, should have directed against them, by their government, commentary of the sort found in the regulations of the Departments of the Army, the Navy, the Air Force, and Defense, in regard to homosexual citizens.

(c) Denial of Security Clearances to Homosexuals as a Group or Class

American citizens are entitled to be treated and to be judged by their government, each as an individual, upon his own individual merits, not upon the weaknesses of others. Despite popular American folklore to the contrary, most homosexuals are not susceptible to, or likely victims for blackmail. To the extent that a problem exists at all on this account, it is largely created by and compounded by government policy toward homosexuals. There are far better ways of dealing with this question. Our government, our nation, our people are pitifully ill-served by present policy on these matters. We most strongly urge that Executive Order 10450 be revised.

II. General:

- (a) There can be no justification for the continuing refusal, through two administrations, and for more than three years, of our Presidents and their staffs -- as well as many government agencies and departments -- to accord to spokesmen for the homosexual community even the common courtesy and decency of acknowledgements -- much less meaningful responses -- to serious and proper letters written to them in search of their assistance in the solution of serious problems affecting large numbers of citizens.
- (b) Equally, there can be no justification for the continuing refusal of most agencies and departments of our government -- including the staff of the White House -- to meet with representatives of the homosexual community (our nation's largest minority after the Negro) constructively to discuss solutions to the problems besetting them -- problems in significant measure created by and reinforced by our government and by its attitudes, policies, and practices.
- (c) We find offensive the continuing attitude of hostility, enmity, and animosity -- amounting to a state of war -- directed by our government toward its homosexual citizens. No group of our citizenry should have to tolerate an attitude of this sort upon the part of their government.

Our government chooses to note that homosexual American citizens are homosexuals, but conveniently chooses to disregard that they are also Americans and citizens.

In short, Mr. President, the homosexual citizens of America are being treated as second-class citizens -- in a country which claims that it has no second-class citizens. The advantages claimed by our country for all of its citizens -- equality, opportunity, fair treatment -- are not only denied to our homosexual citizens by society at large, they are denied at the active instigation and with the active cooperation of our government. This is not as it should be.

The right of its citizens to be different and not to conform, without being placed thereby in a status of inferiority or disadvantage, has always been the glory

You have proposed, and are indeed working vigorously and ~~successfully~~ toward what you have felicitously termed "The Great Society". Mr. President -- NO society can be truly great which excludes from full participation and contribution, or relegates to a secondary role ANY minority of its citizenry. The homosexual citizen, totally without cause, is presently systematically excluded from your Great Society.

We ask, Mr. President, for what all American citizens -- singly and collectively -- have a right to ask: That our problems be given the fair, unbiased consideration by our government due the problems of all the citizenry -- consideration in which we, ourselves, are allowed to participate actively and are invited to do so, as citizens in our country have a right to expect to do.

We ask for a reconsideration of ancient, outmoded approaches to, and policies toward homosexuals and homosexuality -- approaches and policies which are unseemly for a country claiming to support the principles and the way of life for which our country stands -- approaches and policies which should long ago have been discarded. We ask that on these questions, our President and his government accept and shoulder actively the role properly attributed to them by The Report of the President's Commission on National Goals (1960): "One role of government is to stimulate changes of attitude."

We are not unaware of the myriad of difficult and awkward problems which face you in dealing with this touchy question. We feel that a courageous, constructive, progressive approach to it would be the only one fully in keeping with the spirit which has thus far so admirably characterized your administration.

As background information, we attach a copy of the statement being distributed today, and enclose copies of statements distributed to the public on the occasions of other of our demonstrations, as well as additional literature..

We look forward to an early and constructive reply.

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

For: THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF FLORIDA, INC.  
MATTACHINE MIDWEST (Chicago)  
THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY, INC. OF NEW YORK  
THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA  
THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

Franklin E. Kameny, Chairman,  
The Committee on Governmental Concerns  
of The Mattachine Society of Washington

encls.

Washington, D. C. 20535

October 25, 1965

**EASTCOAST HOMOPHILE ORGANIZATION DEMONSTRATION**  
**IN FRONT OF WHITE HOUSE, OCTOBER 23, 1965**

On October 19, 1965, Deputy Chief Howard V. Covell, Washington Metropolitan Police Department (WPD), advised that a demonstration would take place in front of the White House on October 23, 1965, between the hours of 2:00 p. m. and 4:00 p. m. to protest the Federal Government's policies of "discrimination and hostility against homosexual Americans". This information was furnished to the WPD by [redacted]

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Franklin M. Kameny, has in the past, been publicly described as President of the Mattachine Society of Washington, D. C.

At approximately 2:30 p. m. on October 23, 1965, Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) observed approximately 35 individuals begin to conduct a picket line in front of the White House. At various times included in this number were three to five females picketing. Persons involved in this picket line all carried placards. Among these placards were those which read as follows:

"Government Policy Toward Homosexuals Creates Security Risks"

"Legality"

"Demonstration Sponsored by Mattachine Society of Washington, D. C., Post Office Box 11632"

"Private Sexual Conduct is Irrelevant to Federal Employment"

- 8 - Bureau (
- 1 - DO #4, OSI
- 1 - 116th INTC Group
- 1 - DIO, NDW
- 1 - Secret Service, Washington Field Office
- 1 - New York (Info)
- 1 - Chicago (Info)
- 1 - Philadelphia (Info)
- 1 - Miami (Info)
- 1 - WFO

TCR:els  
(16)

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DATE 2/9/81 BY SP6 [signature]

100 - 33796 - 91

Searched \_\_\_\_\_  
Serialized [signature]  
Indexed \_\_\_\_\_  
Filed [signature]

**EASTCOAST HOMOPHILE ORGANIZATION DEMONSTRATION  
IN FRONT OF WHITE HOUSE, OCTOBER 23, 1965**

**"Fifteen Million American Homosexuals Protest Federal Treatment"**

**"Equal Opportunity For All - All Means All"**

**"Halt Government's War Against Homosexuals"**

**"Demonstration Sponsored By Mattachine Society, P. O. Box 804,  
Philadelphia, Pa."**

**"Demonstration Sponsored by Mattachine Society, P. O. Box 301,  
Miami, Florida"**

**"Demonstration Sponsored by Mattachine Society, 1133 Broadway,  
New York City"**

**"Demonstration Sponsored by Mattachine Society, 4753, Chicago,  
Illinois"**

**"If you don't want a man, let him go - Don't ruin his life in  
the process"**

**"U. S. Claims no second class citizens - What about homosexuals?"**

During the demonstration there was an anti - picket line consisting of two teenage males who were kept apart from the main picket line by officers of the MPD. These persons carried placards which read:

**"Are You Kidding?"**

**"Get Serious"**

Near the end of the demonstration, Mr. Kameny presented a letter addressed to the President of the United States. This letter was accepted by a representative of the United States Secret Service. A copy of this letter is attached. Also attached is a leaflet entitled "Why are Homosexual American Citizens picketing the White House?"



**EASTCOAST HOMOPHILE ORGANIZATION DEMONSTRATION  
IN FRONT OF WHITE HOUSE, OCTOBER 23, 1965**

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The demonstration ended at 4:10 p. m. Lieutenant [redacted] MPD, advised there were no arrests or incidents.

This document contains neither  
recommendations nor conclusions of  
the FBI. It is the property of  
the FBI and is loaned to your agency;  
it and its contents are not to be  
distributed outside your agency.

10/25/65

**AIRTEL**

**TO: DIRECTOR, FBI**

**FROM: SAC, WFO (100-33796) (C)**

**EASTCOAST HOMOPHILE ORGANIZATION  
DEMONSTRATION IN FRONT OF WHITE HOUSE,  
10/23/65  
(INFORMATION CONCERNING)**

**ReWFOairtel dated 10/22/65.**

Enclosed are eight copies for the Bureau and one copy each for New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, and Miami of an LHM pertaining to a demonstration on 10/23/65.

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The activities were observed by SAs [redacted]  
[redacted]

Copies of LHM furnished to Army, Air Force, and Navy and Secret Service locally.

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DATE 2/9/84 BY SP4 JEL/jmt

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 8)
- 1 - New York (Enc. 1) (RM)
- 1 - Chicago (Enc. 1) (RM)
- 1 - Philadelphia (Enc. 1) (RM)
- 1 - Miami (Enc. 1) (RM)
- 1 - WFO

TCR:els  
(8)

**AIRTEL**

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Searched

Serialized

Indexed

Filed

100-33796-92

5-7

SAC, WFO (100-33796)

1/3/66

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SA [REDACTED]

**MATTACHINE SOCIETY,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.  
INFORMATION CONCERNING**

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On 12/23/65, Inspector [REDACTED] Moral Squad, Metropolitan Police Department, advised the Janus Society of American was going to have a panel discussion on Wednesday, 1/5/66 at 8:00 p. m. at American University. [REDACTED] further advised that [REDACTED] of the Janus Society is to be the guest speaker and also [REDACTED] of the Mattachine Society at Washington, D. C., is also to be a guest panelist.

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Inspector [REDACTED] also emphasize in this panel would be held American University Glover Room at Hurst Hall, Massachusetts and Nebraska Avenues, N. W., Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, 1/5/66 at 8:00 p. m. He stated the admission was to be free.

At this time Inspector [REDACTED] stated that if all possible, a member of the Metropolitan Police Department Moral Squad would cover Mattachine Society.

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/22/84 BY SP4/ehj/efw

100-33796-93

2 - WFO

(1- 9465, Sub P)

JLA:els

(2)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

## Memorandum

TO : SAC

WFO

DATE: 1/26/66

FROM : SA

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b7D☒ CI☐ SI☐ PCI☐ PSI

SUBJECT:

## Dates of Contact

1/14/66, by SAs

## Titles and File #s on which contacted

GIIF

94-65

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3/28/84 BY SP6/ML/ML

## Purpose and results of contact

☐ NEGATIVE☒ POSITIVE

CI, [redacted] referred to here after as source, advised The Mattachine Society of Washington, Washington, D.C., is an organization of homosexuals and sympathizers, asking that the homosexual be treated as all other citizens. This organization asserts that the homosexual has no equality in the society of his fellow citizens. It claims that other minority groups have the assistance of the federal government in their fight for their proper rights, but the homosexual is treated by the government with hostility. Source stated The Mattachine Society wants to rid the homosexual of the stigma of being homosexual.

Source stated at present, The Mattachine Society of Washington, Washington, D.C., has no business office and like most other organizations, is seeking funds. About a month and a half ago, source understands, they had a fund-raising affair at the Golden Calf Restaurant, 1133 14th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. The management of the Golden Calf

☒ Informant certified that he has furnished all information obtained by him since last contact.

Rating

EXCELLENT

Coverage

Same

## Personal Data

2 - WFO

(1 - 100-33796) (MATTACHINE SOCIETY) (Assigned [redacted])

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WFO

shared its profits with the society. It is hoped that the society will soon open a downtown office. Source commented that source understands the society is composed of intelligent, serious-minded individuals who are doing what they can to lift the homosexual from his inferior status. The beatnik element is not a part of the society. Source stated the society has picketed The Pentagon, the State Department, and the White House. Source at this time feels they will engage in more picketing activities but knows of no specific plans in this regard.

DIRECTOR, FBI

THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY, INC.  
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BACKGROUND

The Mattachine movement had its inception in 1950 when a small group inaugurated the first discussion group. This early activity resulted in the organization of a secret society under the name of the Mattachine Foundation which filed incorporation papers in the State of California on 4/27/53, and was thereafter known as the Mattachine Foundation, Inc. The announced purposes of this first organization were: "The specific and primary purposes for which this corporation is formed are to sponsor, supervise and conduct scientific research in the field of homosexuality; to publish and disseminate the results of such research; and to aid in the social integration and rehabilitation of the sexual variant."

The Mattachine Foundation, Inc. expanded its operations and established chapters in the Los Angeles and San Francisco, Calif. areas and either organized or became closely identified with a publication known as "One, the Homosexual Magazine" published by One, Inc., 307 South Hill St., Los Angeles. One, Inc. was incorporated under the laws of California as of 6/1/53. This close identification of the magazine, "One" with the Foundation continued for approximately a year, at which time there appeared a notice in "One" that the magazine had no connection with the Mattachine Society, as it was then called.

On 5/23 and 24/53, a convention was held at which the Mattachine Society was organized and the Mattachine Foundation, Inc. released its name to the new Society.

The Mattachine Society published a constitution dated 5/24/53, which is referred to hereafter but which states in the Preamble, "We, the members of the Mattachine Society, in full awareness of our social obligations as members of the human community, hold it necessary that a highly ethical homosexual culture be integrated into society; and, whereas the present laws of many lands are discriminatory and limit the best expressions of the culture; and, whereas we are resolved that these people shall find equality; and, whereas we desire to spread knowledge of the aims and aspirations of this Society through mutual education of its membership and of society, we therefore, hereby resolve..." (There follow the organizational details concerning the Society.)

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THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY, INC.  
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Articles of Incorporation were filed by the Mattachine Society, Inc. with the State of California 3/23/54, and a new constitution was adopted. The description of the specific and primary purposes of the Mattachine Society, Inc. contained in the Articles of Incorporation is as follows:

"That the specific and primary purpose for which this corporation is formed is to further and gain acceptance of the belief of sexual equality for all people using methods, primarily, as follows:

"1. To sponsor, supervise and conduct medical, social, social hygiene, pathological and therapeutic research of every kind and description and to publish and disseminate the results of such research as widely as possible.

"2. To sponsor, supervise and conduct educational enterprises for the aid and benefit of all persons socially, mentally or morally ill and to promote among the general public an interest, knowledge and understanding of the problems of such persons.

"3. To sponsor, supervise and conduct educational enterprises to promote among the general public an interest, knowledge, and understanding of sexual equality.

"4. To aid in the adjustment to society of such persons as may vary from the normal moral and social standards of society and to aid in the development of a highly ethical, social, and moral responsibility in all such persons.

"5. To protect, insofar as possible, these people from undue discriminations.

"6. To establish branches of this corporation.

"7. To publicize by printed information, radio, television, pamphlets, speakers bureaus, stage presentation and all other means of communication, the purposes and activities of this corporation.

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THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY, INC.  
IS - C

"That the general purposes for which this corporation is formed, in addition to those enumerated above, are as follows:

"1. To sue and be sued.

"2. To borrow money, contract debts, issue bonds, notes and debentures, and to secure same.

"3. To lease, purchase, hold, have, inherit, use and take possession of and enjoy any personal or real property necessary for the uses and purposes of the corporation, and to sell, lease, deed in trust, alien or dispose of the same at the pleasure of the corporation, and for the uses and purposes for which said corporation is formed and to buy and sell real or personal property and to apply the proceeds of sale, including any and all income, to the uses and purposes of the corporation.

"4. To do any and all other acts, things, business or businesses in any manner connected with or necessary, incidental, convenient or auxiliary to any of the objects hereinbefore enumerated or calculated, directly or indirectly, to promote the interest of the corporation...."

According to the Office of the California State Franchise Tax Board, the Mattachine Society, Inc. qualifies as a "civic league" and is not subject to franchise taxes. The general activities of the Mattachine Society, Inc., hereinafter referred to as the Society, are carried on through organized chapters which are part of an Area Council. The Area Council has representatives who meet with a Coordinating Council. The final policy and executive authority, however, rest in the general convention which is held annually. In general, the activities of the Society have been to hold discussion groups organized by various chapters to which non-members are invited, to hold social affairs, to engage in certain research projects and, in some instances, to defend sexual deviates who have fallen afoul of the law.



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THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY, INC.  
IS - C

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE  
MATTACHINE SOCIETY

In addition to the Preamble of the constitution of the Mattachine Society dated 5/24/53, Article 1 provides that "members shall be admitted regardless of race, color or creed" and that "no provision shall be made to destroy the anonymity of any member without his permission." Article 2 describes the general convention as the supreme governing body of the organization and describes its composition and how delegates shall be elected to it. Article 3 describes the Coordinating Council and how it shall be composed and its authority. Article 4 defines the Area Council and describes how it shall be composed and how it shall operate. Among other things, it provides that the Area Council may temporarily suspend chapter charters subject to ratification by the general convention. Article 5 defines the chapter and describes how it shall be organized.

This constitution was accompanied by a resolution which states, "Whereas this organization is neither political nor sectarian and whereas we believe that our group can only achieve the social integration which it seeks within the framework of a free society; and whereas we find it especially significant that the most brutal and restricted laws against homosexuality occur in those countries, like Russia, where freedom of the individual is most severely limited, and whereas those who attack the basic freedom of the individual in this country, both of the extreme right and the extreme left, have been the most bitter enemies of the homosexual, we, therefore, resolve to pledge ourselves to fight racial, religious and sexual discrimination within and outside the organization."

BYLAWS

The bylaws of the Mattachine Society provide for honorary memberships, fellowships, associate memberships, active memberships and sustaining memberships. Dues for a fellow member are established at \$50 per year; for an associate member at \$36 per year and for an active member at \$2 per year.

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THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY, INC.  
IS - C

The bylaws define the duties and authority of the officers of the chapters who are the chairman, the secretary and the treasurer, and provide a method for filling vacancies in the chapter offices. The bylaws provide that the chapter or Area Council shall not issue any public statement involving a policy of the Society or purporting to have the approval of the Society without first securing the written consent of the Coordinating Council, except in the case of a direct quotation from an officially adopted and public statement of policy or other official document of the Society. It is provided that no policy shall be considered official until adopted by the general convention. The bylaws also define the duties of the Area Council and the duties and authority of the Coordinating Council and provide for the manner of electing officers to the Coordinating Council.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE  
MATTACHINE SOCIETY,  
INC.

The powers and purposes of the Mattachine Society, Inc., as reflected in the Articles of Incorporation, are set forth under Background (Supra). No other constitution is available.

ORGANIZATION OF CHAPTERS AND AREA COUNCILS

On March 22, 1955, [ ] furnished the following information concerning then existing Area Councils and chapters:

Office of the Board of Directors  
P. O. Box 1925  
Los Angeles 53, Calif.

Los Angeles Area Council  
P. O. Box 1925  
Los Angeles 53, Calif.

DIRECTOR, FBI

Aug 18 1956

THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY, INC.  
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San Francisco Area Council  
P. O. Box 259  
San Francisco 1, Calif.

Long Beach Area Council (Calif.)  
P. O. Box 1232  
Long Beach, Calif.

San Diego Area Council  
P. O. Box 757  
La Jolla, Calif.

Oakland-Berkeley Chapters (San Francisco Area Council)  
P. O. Box 851  
Oakland 4, Calif.

Chicago Area Council  
P. O. Box 3513  
Merchandise Mart Post Office  
Chicago 54, Ill.

It is noted that rebulet summarizes information from a publication purportedly issued by the Mattachine Society, Inc. which was received by the Bureau in July, 1956 from a Congressman to the effect that there is also a post office address for the New York-Boston Chapters at Murray Hill Station Post Office, Box 194, New York 16, N.Y.

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California: [redacted] reported the following chapters in

<u>Chapter #</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Area Council</u>
101	Suspended	Santa Monica, Calif.	Los Angeles
102	Public Relations	Los Angeles	Long Beach
103	Legal	"	Los Angeles
104	Research	"	"

DIRECTOR, FBI

APR 22 1955

THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY, INC.  
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<u>Chapter #</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Area Council</u>
105	Alpha	Los Angeles	Los Angeles
106	Discussion Group	"	"
107	Alpha	San Diego	San Diego
108	Berkeley	Berkeley	San Francisco
109	Alpha-General	San Francisco	"
110	Oakland	Oakland	"
111	Beta-Publications	San Francisco	"
112	Civic Affairs	Emeryville	"
113	Public Relations	Long Beach	Long Beach
114	Suspended	Los Angeles	Los Angeles
115	Gamma-Social	San Francisco	San Francisco
116	Educational	Chicago	Chicago
117	Key	San Diego	San Diego
118	Public Relations	Chicago	Chicago
119	Atwas	Detroit	"
120	Research	Chicago	"

This source reported the following chapters of the Mattachine Society active as of 1/20/55:

Chicago	Chapter 160	52 members
	Chapter 161	32 members
	Chapter 163	39 members
	Chapter 164	62 members
New York	Chapter 170	21 members
	Chapter 171	38 members
	Chapter 172	26 members
	Chapter 173	9 members
	Chapter 174	61 members
	Chapter 175	23 members
	Chapter 176	39 members
	Chapter 177	24 members
	Chapter 178	25 members
Norfolk, Va.	Chapter 193	22 members
	Chapter 195	31 members

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THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY, INC.  
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Tampa,  
Fla. 2 Chapters

Key West,  
Fla. 4 Chapters

Jackson-  
ville, Fla. 3 Chapters

New Orleans,  
La. 9 small chapters, the largest having 12 members

#### PUBLICATIONS

With an issue dated January-February, 1955, the Mattachine Society began publication of a magazine called "Mattachine Review," price 50¢. The publication offices are located at Box 259, San Francisco 1, Calif. The first issue contains the following articles:

Vag Lewd, A Criticism of the California Statute  
by HENRY SILVER  
Facing Friends in a Small Town  
by JAMES BARR  
An Open Letter to Senator Dirksen

Plus poems, small articles, letters to the editor, book reviews and notes concerning the Mattachine Society and its activities.

In a directory on page 30 are set forth details concerning the "Mattachine Review," how manuscripts and advertisements will be handled and the addresses of the existing Area Councils. Also set forth under "Other Publications - U.S." is "One Magazine," published by One, Inc., 232 South Hill St., Los Angeles 12, Calif. Under "Foreign Organizations and Publications" are set forth various foreign organizations and publications in Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Holland, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and India which organize or publish in the interests of sexual deviates.

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THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY, INC.  
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The November-December, 1955 issue of the "Mattachine Review" contains the following articles:

On the Cure of Homosexuality  
by ALBERT ELLIS, Ph.D.  
Sex, Religion and Myth  
by DONAL NORTON  
Regulating the Sex Urge  
by LUTHER ALLEN  
The Conditioning Factor  
by CARL B. HARDING  
Hadrian and Antinous - A Historical Sketch  
by MACK FINGAL  
A Forgotten Commonplace  
by LYN PEDERSEN

In addition there are short features, book reviews, letters to the editor, official news of the Mattachine Society, news from the various chapters, etc.

It is noted that a resolution appears on the front cover page of this issue which reads as follows:

"RESOLUTION

"IN SUPPORT OF THE MODEL PENAL CODE

"WHEREAS the program of the Mattachine Society has always been to seek a realistic and judicial repeal of certain discriminatory statutes dealing with morals, and WHEREAS the Society has earnestly advocated the retention of certain laws for the protection of individuals in the community as follows:

- "a. Those prohibiting sex activities and indecent behavior in public;
- "b. Those prohibiting sex relations between adults and minors;
- "c. Those prohibiting sex activities which involve use of force or violence, and

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DIRECTOR, FBI

THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY, INC.  
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"d. Those prohibiting sex relationships which  
transmit disease, and

"WHEREAS the Society believes that, except for these, the  
basis for sex morals must, in a free and democratic society,  
be the concern of the family, the church and medicine, now  
therefore be it resolved:

"That the Mattachine Society urges all persons to support the  
decisions made by the American Law Institute in its 1955 report,  
'A Model Penal Code,' and does further urge that all individuals  
make their opinions known to their state legislators in an  
effort to have these recommendations adopted into law.

"Passed and adopted by the  
Board of Directors  
September 3, 1955"

The 7th issue of the "Mattachine Review" is dated  
Christmas, 1955 and contains the following articles:

Juliet's Still Shaving

by JAMES BARR FUGATE

T. C. Jones' "The Other Side of the Coin"

by WES KNIGHT

Agreeable Disagreement from Toastmasters' Magazine

Sex Offenders Tell of Helping Themselves

I Left No Orphan

by PAUL UGLEN

Love Ideals - Christian and Greek

by R. H. CROWTHER

In addition there are poems, short features,  
letters to the editor, etc.

It is noted that this issue, on its directory page,  
states that area newsletters are published by the Area Councils  
of Los Angeles-Long Beach, San Francisco and Chicago.

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THE MATTACHINE SOCIETY, INC.  
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A review of the available newsletters circulated by the Southern Area Council covering Los Angeles and vicinity reflects the following activity of the Mattachine Society and the Mattachine Society, Inc. and its chapters:

Newsletter 1/1/54 reflects that the California State Dept. of Health made an inquiry of the Society for assistance in curbing venereal disease among sexual variants. It also reflects that a research project was being conducted by Research Chapter #104 entitled, "Lesbian Research Program," wherein it was announced that this program was being conducted in cooperation with volunteer psychologists, and that the Society was assisting in every way possible. Also announced was a blood bank party which was organized by the Southern Area Council for the purpose of donating blood to the hemophilic fund. The balance of the letter contains notes concerning the activities of the various chapters in the Los Angeles area; a reprint from an article in "Time Magazine" of 12/28/53 captioned, "The Hidden Problem" which dealt with the murder of his parents by a homosexual; and a book review of the book, "The Heart in Exile." This letter also notes attention being given to the problem of homosexuals in London, England, and some discussions which have occurred in the English Parliament.

Newsletter 3/1/54 announces that the Mattachine Society was supporting a legal case involving a technical point of law and appeals for funds. It also contains an article on who must register under the state or city law requiring the registration of sexual deviates, plus general notes concerning the activities of chapters and the Area Councils.

Newsletter 4/1/54 notes that funds were needed to prepare transcripts on the "Slade Case" which was being tested in the courts and which the Mattachine Society, Inc. was supporting. It also notes that Dr. WARDELL POMEROY, assistant to Dr. ALFRED KINSEY, was in Los Angeles and had been in consultation with representatives of the Mattachine Society in connection with a survey being made by Dr. KINSEY to be published under the title, "The Sex Offender and the Law."



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Newsletter 7/1/54 notes that the Los Angeles Area Council (Southern Area Council) had rented offices at 357 Belmont Avenue, Los Angeles. It also notes that the Long Beach (California) Chapters had formed a Long Beach Area Council.

Newsletter 8/1/54 reprints a summary of a report given by Dr. EVELYN C. HOOKER of the Univ. of California at Los Angeles which had been given by Dr. HOOKER at the Long Beach, Calif. Convention of the Western Psychologists. Dr. HOOKER had worked with the Mattachine Society in certain phases of her research in the field of sexual deviates.

Newsletter 9/1/54 reports that Los Angeles Legal Chapter #103 was suspended from the Mattachine Society by the Los Angeles Area Council at a meeting held 8/20/54, because the chairman of Chapter #103 had engaged in investigations of several of its members. Such activities on the part of the chairman were charged to be in direct violation of the anonymity clause of the constitution of the Society and not in the best interests of the Society. It is reported that the chairman of Chapter #103 defended his action by stating that his investigations concerned the threat of Communism upon the Society, and that no attempt had been made to obtain information in regard to the personal lives of the persons involved. Information received from [redacted] reflects that Chapter #103 was the legal chapter of the Mattachine Society and included members from other areas, and that one JOHN MC ARTHUR, a contractor in San Francisco, Calif., was alleged to have been doing investigations of members of the Mattachine Society. MC ARTHUR had stated that he belonged to an organization which bound him to investigate Communism.

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Newsletter November, 1954 contains an article on "Public Relations" which points out that every member of the Mattachine Society, Inc. is a part of the Public Relations Dept. and that included in the public relations effort of the members of the Society was the responsibility of "saying 'homosexual' instead of terms more frequently heard; it means frowning instead of laughing at jokes on the sex variant. And for both, variant and non-variant alike, it means absorbing every bit of available factual information on the subject and taking advantage of every opportunity to pass it

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"along to anyone receptive. This is the job of everyone in the Public Relations Department, this is everyone's job."

Newsletter January, 1955 contains a book review on a book entitled, "Sex In History" by G. ATTRAY TAYLOR (London, Thames on Hudson, 1953). Also included is a message to the area which refers to the appearance of the first issue of the "Mattachine Review" in which it is noted "We are reminded by an article in 'Time Magazine' of January 10th of an incident in the not too distant past when the Mattachine Society was accused of being Communistic. More than 300 homosexuals, according to the article, were picked up in one night in an effort to check the rapid growth of sexual deviation in Argentina. The rise in the number of 'shameful attacks on women' was listed as one of the reasons for the drive and the solution arrived at--licensing of bordellos which had been closed since the ban of 1936.

"Those of us who know something of the situation of the homosexual in America realize that conditions leave much to be desired in handling the problem here, but contrast our situation with that of a country ruled by a dictator. Are we Communist bait? Knowing what happened to sex deviates in countries where the state was, and is, all, are we that blind? We recommend the article to interested persons."

Newsletter April, 1955 announces that the Mattachine Society would hold its annual convention in Los Angeles on 5/14 and 15/55. It also notes that an amendment to Section 13 of Article 1 of the California Constitution had been proposed in the California Assembly which would change the first part of this article to add the underlined portion.

"Section 13: In criminal prosecutions, in any court whatever, the party accused shall have the right to a speedy and public trial, except that if such party is accused of a sex crime, the court may exclude from the courtroom all persons other than officers and attaches of the court, the accused, and the jury..."

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It was stated that the foregoing was reported without comment in the newsletter.

Newsletter August, 1955 reported that HERBERT E. SELWYN, an attorney, was the principal speaker at the first monthly dinner meeting of the Los Angeles Area Council held 8/3/55 and had talked on the American Law Institute's model penal code and the significance of the recently adopted code which recommends abolishment of most sex laws dealing with sodomy. It also notes that CALVIN COTTAM, consulting psychiatrist for the Foundation for the Living, was a speaker at the July discussion group meeting of the Los Angeles Area Council.

Newsletter September, 1955 notes that the Board of Directors at its meeting in San Francisco on 9/3-5/55 had voted to aid in the revision of outdated sex laws as recommended by the American Law Institute. It also notes that Dr. ALFRED KINSEY would be in Los Angeles in the near future for the purpose of arranging interviews for his forthcoming book, "Sex and the Law" to be published in five volumes. It also notes that Mrs. RHODA KELLOGG had addressed a Board of Directors meeting in San Francisco on 9/4/55, and described her as operator of a nursery and a child guidance specialist. It is also noted that Dr. EVELYN HOOKER of Los Angeles; SAMUEL MORFORT, Personnel Laboratory, New York City, and FAITH ROSSITER and Dr. VERA PLUNKETT of San Francisco had attended sessions of the Board of Directors meeting in San Francisco.

Newsletter November, 1955 notes that SAM MORFORT, a New York psychologist, had set the date of 11/17/55 as the date for organizing a chapter in New York City. It also notes that more than 200 persons from the New York area had contacted the Society in the past and inquired concerning its activities. It notes that Dr. ALICE HOFFMAN, a noted authority on hormones, had been a guest at the dinner meeting held on 11/2/55.

Newsletter January, 1956 notes that 1/29/56 was the date for the Mid-Winter Institute organized by One, Inc.

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Newsletter February, 1956 notes that Mrs. FRANCIS W. POYNTER, registered social worker and director of the Casework Division of the Church Federation of Los Angeles, would speak at the Los Angeles Area Council dinner on 3/6/56. It also notes that Dr. EVELYN HOOKER, psychology professor at UCLA, would speak at the Los Angeles Area Council discussion group meeting to be held 2/15/56, and that Miss KATHERINE KIMBRELL, Director of the School of Charm and Self Adjustment, would be the featured speaker at the Los Angeles Area Council dinner meeting 2/7/56.

#### CONVENTIONS

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advised SA [redacted] PCI, [redacted] on 5/18/55 that he had attended one session of the annual convention of the Mattachine Society, Inc. on 5/14/55. He stated that this convention was held on 5/13, 14 and 15/55 at the offices of the Society on Belmont Avenue in Los Angeles. He stated that there were 37 persons in attendance at the meeting and banquet, and that the membership of the Society had dropped from 300 to less than 100 inasmuch as they were getting rid of all the dead weight who did not pay dues. He stated that he had been a member of the Society for about one year, and he had never encountered anything which he would consider of a subversive nature. He stated the objective of the Society was to make the lot of the homosexual better. He said he never met anyone in the organization whom he would consider subversive or who had any Communist leanings.

The Mattachine Society, Inc. announced its third annual convention to be held on the theme of "Survey of the Homophilic Problem, 1956" at the Hotel Bellevue, Gary and Taylor Sts., San Francisco, Calif. 5/11-13/56. The program reflects the following activities of interest:

Saturday, May 12:

Address on the Homophilic Press by DON SLATER of One, Inc., Los Angeles

Report on the Mattachine in Eastern States

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Comment on the Law by KEN ZEWERIN, attorney at law,  
San Francisco  
Introduction to a Survey of the Homophilic  
Problem, 1956, by BASIL  
VAERLEN, Research Director,  
San Francisco  
Conditioning of Pre-School Children by Mrs. RHODA  
KELLOGG, Golden Gate Nursery  
School, San Francisco  
When Does the Homophilic Need A Psychiatric Treatment  
Dr. DANIEL LIEBERMAN, Supt.  
and Medical Director,  
Mendocino State Hospital,  
Mendocino, Calif.  
The Homophilic in State Prisons  
ROBERT FLICKEN, Counselor,  
San Quentin Prison, San  
Quentin, Calif.  
The Homosexual and the Law by HERBERT E. SELWYN,  
attorney at law, Los Angeles  
Rehabilitation of the Sexual Offender in California  
Dr. R. S. ROOD, Supt. and  
Medical Director, Atascadero  
State Hospital, Atascadero,  
Calif.